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Road Commandment No. 8

Today's Commandment of the Road:—

FOR DRIVERS:—When in doubt change down. This commandment is complementary to the preceding one. Its usefulness is apparent at once. For a greasy corner, an unknown hill, a blind cross-road or difficult traffic, an indirect gear gives better braking or quicker acceleration out of harm's way. Strange though it may seem, more accidents are avoided by intelligent use of the gear box than by panic-stricken application of the brakes.

FOR PEDESTRIANS:—Never step off a footpath or pavement on to the road, even for a moment, without making sure that it is safe to do so. Use your eyes before you use your feet.

World Should Be A Federation

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA, MARCH 16.

BECAUSE OF LACK OF EDUCATION, THREE-FOURTHS OF ALL THE WORLD'S PEOPLES "WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO READ THE ATLANTIC CHARTER OR ANY OTHER CHARTER EVEN IF YOU PUT IT IN THEIR OWN LANGUAGES," SAYS UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS. HE MADE THAT STATEMENT TO NEWSMEN TODAY IN DECLARING THAT TO PRESERVE PEACE IN THE ATOMIC AGE THE PRESENT UNITED NATIONS CHARTER SHOULD BE AMENDED SO THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD WOULD BE WELDED INTO A WORLD FEDERATION "WITH POWERS TO ACT AS A WHOLE RATHER THAN AS INDIVIDUAL SOVEREIGN STATES".

But to assure the success of such a world organisation, he said, "one of the most important programmes would be the education of the people" in the meaning and objectives of the federation.

Justice Douglas is one of a score of prominent Americans who have proposed in a resolution that the United States take the lead in promoting action to "transform the U.N.O. into a world government." The resolution said "the U.N.O. as it is now constituted is a league of sovereign states. As such it is not a world government and, therefore, cannot by law prevent a armed conflict between nations and establish justice and security."

The resolution was adopted here by a conference of scientists, statesmen, businessmen, churchmen, educators, writers and a labour leader.

Justice Douglas, in answer to newsmen's questions outlined the following conception of a world organisation capable of guarding peace:—

Four Points

1.—A federation of nations modelled on the federation of States of the United States. "Before our constitution was formed," he said, "we had 13 separate sovereignties—each a law unto itself. And before our constitution was established, there were only two methods of settling disputes between sovereignties anywhere in the world—either by war or diplomacy. In this country we substituted law."

2.—A world court that would eventually be modelled on the United States Supreme Court.

3.—The nations of the world would have to give up some of their sovereignty to the world organisation "but no personal liberties would be sacrificed—I think such an organisation would create peace which adds to the individual's freedom and security." And it would be "very important that we have an international bill of rights."

"I think if you had a world organisation that represented the peoples of the world it could settle differences. There is a great difference between a world organisation that represents the peoples of the world and one that represents the nations of the world."

4.—Finally, there should be a world force to enforce laws.—Associated Press.

Russian Note On U.S. Loan

Washington, Mar. 16.

The Soviet Charge d'Affaires, M. Novikov, today handed a Russian note to the Secretary of State, Mr. James Byrnes.

M. Novikov told reporters after his interview: "I have brought the answer to a note to the Russian Government, but I cannot say what its contents are."

The State Department spokesman said the Soviet note had a bearing on the \$1,000,000,000 loan to the Soviet Union and concerned only economic and commercial matters.

"It was not a reply to our notes in Manchuria and Persia," he said. "The United States sent a note discussing the loan and the overall economic picture and what M. Novikov brought to today undoubtedly replied to that note.—Reuter.

British Standpoint On Iran Issue

(By Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent)

LONDON, MARCH 16. THERE WAS STILL NO REPLY FROM MOSCOW TO-DAY TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S NOTE ON THE RETENTION OF SOVIET TROOPS IN IRAN. WITH THE LATEST STATEMENTS ON SOVIET TROOPS MOVEMENT IN IRAN, POLITICAL OBSERVERS IN LONDON ARE FULLY JUSTIFYING THE STANDPOINT OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

This standpoint, as the Foreign Secretary made plain in the House of Commons yesterday, is that the continued presence of Soviet troops in Iran after March 2—the date by which they were due to be withdrawn under the terms of the Tripartite Treaty of 1942—is the gravest aspect of the matter.

Thus, the British attitude is seen here as being substantially unaffected by the conflicting news of Soviet dispositions in Iran.

These reports have become even more confused overnight by the issue of a statement from the Soviet news agency that no troop movements have been taking place from Tabriz to Teheran, or toward the Turkish frontier.

It is recognised here that this is, of course, a very limited denial and is not incompatible with the statement made this

IRAN STILL TENSE Teheran To Protest To U.N.O. "Ready To Fight" Talk Denied

WASHINGTON, MARCH 16.

IRAN WILL BRING UP HER OWN CASE BEFORE THE UNO SECURITY COUNCIL WHEN IT MEETS IN NEW YORK ON MARCH 25, ABBAS ARAM, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE IRANIAN EMBASSY HERE, TOLD REUTERS CORRESPONDENT TO-DAY.

THE DECISION CAME AS A WELCOME SURPRISE TO BRITISH AND UNITED STATES DIPLOMATS IN WASHINGTON, WHO LESS THAN 12 HOURS AGO WERE EXPRESSING DOUBTS AS TO HOW STRONG THE GOVERNMENT OF GHAYAM ES SULTANEH, PRIME MINISTER, WOULD PROVE IN THE FACE OF SOVIET PRESSURE.

Iran's taking the initiative to place her case before the U.N.O. Security Council will make it unnecessary for the United States to take similar action.

The United States had contemplated such action for the last 24 hours, because of fears that by the time the Security Council meets conditions in Iran might have developed to the point where the Iranian Government itself would be unable to act freely, or press its own interests, before the U.N.O.

Reuters correspondent in Teheran, who visited Karaj, key town 23 miles north-west of Teheran, lying astride road and railway approaches to the Iranian capital, was told by local Iranians that four Soviet military trains of 22 railway trucks have arrived there in the last eight days.

The trains brought Sherman tanks, field-guns, ammunition and supplies, and tank and gun crews.

Reuters correspondent also reports that Russian troops and equipment are moving towards the Turkish border, according to local Iranians.

Concerning Azerbaijan, a Government spokesman said very little information was coming out of this area. His information indicated that there were three times more Russians in that province now than there were a month ago. They were mostly motorised units, with the main columns moving toward the Turkish border.

Emphasising Iran's peaceful intentions, the spokesman pointed out that the Army had no intention of going up to meet the Russians, or even setting up fortifications outside the city. Teheran will be defended, if this extreme and unlikely measure becomes necessary, from within the city itself.—Reuter.

STATEMENT DENIED

Teheran, March 16.

The Iranian Minister of War, General Ahmadi, to-day told newsmen he "categorically denied" all statements accredited to him by foreign journalists following a press conference on March 13 in

Turkey - Iraq Agreement

LONDON, MAR. 16.

Ankara radio heard here by the Associated Press said yesterday that Turkey and Iraq were expected to sign an agreement sometime next week, as a result of the two-power conference which has been in session here since early this month. The nature of the talks between Iraq and Turkish representatives has not been disclosed.—Associated Press.

which, he was reported to have stated that the Iranian army would defend the capital "to the last man" if Russian troops moved toward Teheran.

General Ahmadi and Prince Firouz, Political Under-Secretary of State and Director of Propaganda, who met jointly to make the official denial, said that the Minister's actual responses have "been completely mis-interpreted" by the War Department interpreter who sat in the March 13 press conference.

Prince Firouz added that foreign radio reports that Teheran residents fear a Russian invasion "are completely false." He handed out a copy of a paper headed "War Minister's Denial" which he asked the reporters to distribute to "correct the false impressions created abroad."

The statement read:—

"The London radio in its daily programme on Friday, March 15, claims that I have been responsible for the following statement:—

"First, that the new arrival of the Soviet Army in Iran would be taken to the Security Council;

Second, that every night, Soviet forces arrive in Karaj and if Soviet troops attack Teheran, the Iranian army would fight them to the last man."

"I desire to make known that no such statement has been made by me and request that the necessary official denial be made by the propaganda department.—Associated Press.

CHERISHED JEWEL OF EMPIRE

New York, March 16.

The British Prime Minister has offered to give up the most cherished jewel of the British Empire, says an editorial in to-day's "New York Herald" Tribune, commenting on Attlee's statement on India.

"Mr. Attlee called yesterday in effect for the curtain to be rung down on the colonial age," the editorial says.

"When he said that India could have independence if desired, he was offering to give up the highest and most cherished jewel of the British Empire. His action is in agreement with the theory so strongly held in America that men capable of governing themselves should have the privilege.

"Mr. Attlee's bold step forward will make possible more whole-hearted co-operation between America and the British Commonwealth than could have existed otherwise.—Reuter.

Means Business

Bombay, March 16.

Mr. Attlee's speech on India in the British House of Commons yesterday is splashed to-day on the front pages of Indian newspapers, under banner headlines, typified by the Nationalist "free press journal"—"Attlee champions India's cause."

In Congress Party circles, Mr. Attlee is felt to have cleared the air for the beginning of work of the British Cabinet Mission, expected to arrive on March 24.

The Anglo-Indian "Times of India" said: "There is a growing conviction among Congress leaders that Britain means business this time.—Reuter.

"Not Gentlemen" To Their Wives

LONDON, MARCH 16.

OFFICERS "WHO ARE NOT GENTLEMEN" IN THE TREATMENT OF THEIR WIVES WERE ATTACKED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DURING AN ARMY ESTIMATES DEBATE.

The question at issue was the system under which officers' wives do not get marriage allowance direct, but have to rely on their husbands' goodwill.

Mrs. Ayrton-Gould, Labour member for London, said a pip or piece of gold braid did not turn a man who was not a gentleman into a gentleman. It depended on an officer whether his wife got an allowance or not, unless she took it to court.

She had had letters from officers' wives from all over the country. One said her husband wrote: "Thank God I have got my commission and I am shot of you for good. I will see you to before you get another penny out of me."

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Asking the War Minister to change this bad tradition, Mrs. Ayrton-Gould said it would simply matters if a lady's wife could automatically obtain her

marriage allowance weekly in the same way as other ranks.—Reuter.

B-50 A Super-Plane

Dayton, Ohio, Mar. 16.

A new Super-Fortress—the B-50—with more power and better flight performance than the B-29 is announced by the Air Technical Service Command, Wright Field.

An experimental model has been tested under the supervision of the A.T.S.C., the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Division and the United Aircraft Division. The production version is now being built by the Boeing Aircraft Company in Seattle.

The B-50 has four Pratt and Whitney radial engines with a total of 12,000-horsepower as compared with the B-29's 8,800-horsepower. Observers say the experimental model left the ground at a light bomber climbing angle. Jet exhaust stacks help increase speed.—Associated Press.

Army Overseas Releases

London, March 16.

The War Office announces the following further reductions in overseas postings: Beginning with those placed under orders on and after March 16, 1946, everyone drafted overseas, excluding officers of the R.A.M.C., Army Dental Corps, Royal Army Veterinary Corps and nursing officers (who are dealt with under a separate list) will normally be selected from those in the following age and service groups:—

Central Mediterranean Force, North and West Europe groups 35 and later (officers and other ranks) all other overseas theatres groups 45 and later (officers and other ranks).

These changes do not refer to men on leave in the United Kingdom from overseas theatres. If available men cannot be found from groups laid down those from earlier groups will have to be sent as a matter of necessity. This may apply particularly to officers, keymen and specialists.—Reuter.

Churchill Praises United States

NEW YORK, MARCH 16.

WAR-TIME BRITISH PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL IN HIS EAGERLY-AWAITED SPEECH AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA, NEW YORK, PUT TO THE UNO SECURITY COUNCIL THE PROBLEM OF WEIGHING RUSSIA'S FAILURE TO EVACUATE IRAN.

HE ALSO DEMANDED THAT THE UNO PRONOUNCE JUDGMENT ON THE DARDANELLES QUESTION "IF RUSSIA PERSISTS IN PUTTING PRESSURE ON TURKEY." THE COUNCIL MEETS IN NEW YORK ON MARCH 25.

Mr. Churchill said that at the Potsdam conference, the Americans and British offered Russia "joint guarantee of the complete freedom of the Straits in both peace and war" and added that Turkey would readily agree. This reference to the joint guarantee offer and Russia's reported declaration that it was "not enough" was the first apparent public disclosure of those two phases of the Potsdam conference.

While revision of the Montreux Convention covering the Straits question had been suggested, it was not known that the "Big Three" Potsdam conversations also revolved around the points that Mr. Churchill mentioned.

Demonstrations on the streets outside both preceded and followed Mr. Churchill's speech while hisses and cheers were well intermingled. Churchill gave the victory sign, ignoring the hecklers, and smiling and waving at applauders. Police arrested 20 persons on various charges of boisterous or riotous actions.

Great Misunderstanding
Some of the people carried placards saying "The English kicked Churchill out—America rejected him." They chanted "Churchill wants war—Vets want peace."

The demonstrations reached their peak outside the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel where 2,200 pickets marched.

Speaking only two days after Stalin had called him a warmonger, Mr. Churchill failed to mention Stalin by name, but referred to "the head of the Soviet Government" as the signer of the agreement to evacuate Iran.

Ambassadors of 19 countries, including Iran, were present, but the guest roster did not list any Russian.

Mr. Churchill said that he was in entire accord with the observation that "in the last few days there has been a great measure of misunderstanding."

He added: "Could you have a better or greater example of misunderstanding than when we are told that at present the British Government is not a free democratic government because it consists only of representatives of a single party?"

(Continued on Page 5)

THE WEATHER

To-day's forecast: Cloudy, moderate southerly wind. Yesterday's temperature: Maximum: 70.8 degrees at 3 p.m. Minimum: 62.5 degrees at 5 a.m.

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IN MEMORIAM

A memorial service will be held at St. John's Cathedral for Miss N. K. Westaway, Matron of the Royal Naval Hospital at 2.15 p.m. on Monday, 18th March. Interment follows at the Colonial Cemetery, Happy Valley at 3 p.m.

News Retrospect

The regulations pertaining to the United Nations acquisition of the Green's Island area of Connecticut as its permanent headquarters are likely to cause much controversy in the near future. American control of the zone will literally cease, and no officer or other United States official will be permitted to enter the area without prior reference to the Secretary General. The Organisation will have the prerogative to build Radio stations and any other facilities deemed necessary, in fact "the zone, including the air space above it, shall be entirely under the control and authority of the United Nations." On the other hand it is the responsibility of America to maintain law and order on the outskirts of the zone, but the police engaged on such duties are under the same ruling as other American officials and cannot enter the "sacred ground" without consent from the Secretary General. Another American commitment is the provision of airfields and railway requirements, and the supply of such essentials as electricity and water. For all services rendered the United States will be suitably compensated. It must be pointed out that the draft proposal containing these points was drawn up some time before the permanent site was fixed, and would have applied with equal parity to any country so honoured with housing the Organisation.

A FUTURE PRIME MINISTER

In a recent article published in the London Daily Herald, Victor Thompson paints a pen-picture of the British Minister of Health, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, "Nye," as he is more familiarly called, can only be described in one way, a self-made man. He started life at the age of thirteen as a pit-boy, and by using his talents of oration and quick understanding of the problems he rose to be chairman of the most influential miners' lodge in South Wales. Later, after many struggles, he became a miners' dispute agent, and at his first attempt to enter Parliament as a Labour candidate gained a decisive victory. Bevan has always been of a rebellious temperament and his popular front activities in 1939 caused, in company with Sir Stafford Cripps, his expulsion from the Labour Party. During the war years he many times figured in fiery exchanges in the House with Mr. Churchill, and was frequently castigated in the Press for his destructive criticisms of Government policy. Now, however, as Minister of Health he must be prepared for criticism akin to his own style. He has one of the most difficult tasks facing a Minister; that of providing homes for the thousands being demobilised from the Forces. In conclusion, Thompson prophesies that Bevan will eventually attain the Premiership. Through Eyes of the Left this prophesy has the flavour of bias. Let us leave it to the wise dictum attributed to the late Mr. Asquith and "Wait and see."

NEW FIRST SEA LORD

Cunningham follows Cunningham—but in no relative sense. On the 24th May, 1946 the new First Sea Lord, and Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral Sir John D. Cunningham will take up office

Now we can look back on a chapter of history—the Years Between the Wars. Great social changes occurred, but the greatest of all was the loss of the children. Millions should be living to-day who were never born. The reason? To avoid poverty couples denied themselves children. This and other aspects of changing Britain are portrayed vividly in a new book by a statistician reviewed below.

A PICTURE OF BRITAIN

In the first decade of this century there was a revolution in Britain. No hands were broken and comparatively few windows for it was mainly a revolution in thought.

It was the replacement of the doctrine of the workhouse for the idle pauper by a realisation that poverty was the inevitable and inescapable result, for a large part of the working class, of the normal working of the existing economic system.

The workhouse creed died hard, but in 1904 a Liberal Government wedded to the opposite belief came to power, and laid down the pattern of attack on the enemy of human happiness with a great effort of social legislation.

In his book, "The Condition of the British People, 1911-1945" (Collins, 6s.), Mr. Mark Abrams reviews statistically the effect on our society of this Edwardian revolution in the approach to poverty.

Three prime causes of poverty emerged boldly: unemployment, old age, and children. The first two were attacked by legislation. With regard to the third, the community took the only action open to it as individuals—conscious family limitation.

The consequences have been so drastic that our birth-rate is now inadequate to maintain our numbers and a Royal Commission has had to be appointed to advise on the situation.

The average woman in the nineteenth century bore five children. In the inter-war period only two, with the result that 43

in succession to Admiral of the Fleet Lord Cunningham of Hyndhope. Discussing the new appointment, The Times Naval Correspondent says the choice is not an unexpected one. The field was narrowed to Admiral Sir John Cunningham, and Admiral Lord Fraser. But the latter as Commander-in-Chief, British Pacific Fleet has multitudinous responsibilities in the Far Eastern theatre, of which his knowledge is superior to any, and these commitments are likely to last for a considerable time to come. Sir John Cunningham has had a varied war experience. When Fourth Sea Lord he figured largely in the planning of the North African landings in 1942.

AIR STATIONS ON ICE

It has been recently disclosed that a plan was formulated, but never executed, to harness the Arctic elements of nature to the Allied war effort. It was proposed to adapt artificial icebergs as floating air stations for the protection of fighter protection of the Atlantic convoys. The idea was conceived upon the fundamental difficulty of destroying ice-packs by explosive means. The experimental project was to construct a synthetic iceberg with a "flight-deck" area of 600,000 sq. feet, and capable of carrying 3,500 officers and men. Refrigeration plant would have been fitted to prevent melting. A certain amount of work was started on the scheme in 1942, but when the other methods of convoy protection began to show satisfactory results this Wellian contrivance was abandoned.

ROYAL SAMURAI

What was considered a Japanese national treasure—a Samurai sword, formerly belonging to Lord Marshal Count Terauchi—has been presented to H.M. King on behalf of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander, South-East Asia. The sword was made in Japan in the early fifteenth century at the famous Bizen school of swordsmiths. It was handed to Lord Louis Mountbatten as a pledge of complete surrender of the Japanese forces in the South-eastern area at a ceremony in Saigon on the 24th May, 1946.

By the time this process had been going on for a fortnight Dr. Hormes became the object of sympathy; and, as the Russians also took care to him that they suspected we and the Americans were supporting him because we liked reactionaries, the Germans liked reactionaries, the Germans received news of his dismissal as

per cent. of British households to-day contain no children under 16, and one-fifth of housewives under 45 are childless.

Between 1872 and 1912 the birth-rate fell from 35 to 25 per 1,000, the greatest reduction in fertility being in the prosperous Home Counties, the least in notoriously poor South Wales.

In the next 20 years the fall was almost as great as in the previous 40 years, but the ratios were reversed. Partly this is due to an internal flight from poverty to areas of greater opportunity which drew off many adults of reproducing age, but there seems little doubt that South Wales also had by then the will and knowledge to apply the only remedy to poverty within its power.

Mr. Abrams writes: "Half a dozen social surveys carried out in British cities in the decade before 1939 all showed that, at the prevailing wage rates, the normal wage-earner, even in steady employment, barely earned enough to keep two adults and three children out of ill-health."

Direct attack by legislation did not prevent at least 20 per cent. of the working class falling into poverty in the decade before 1939. Benefits and old age pensions simply were not adequate, neither were normal wages for this class enough to support more than a family of two or three. To this extent the Edwardian revolution failed. Partly this was due to the failure of British industry to meet the outside challenge, leading to chronic unemployment and a national income stationary till 1929. By 1939 there had been recovery, but the total national income had to be divided among a population 6½ millions larger, and substantially older, containing 40 per cent. more family groups than in 1911.

Taxation had reduced inequalities of income, though it had not greatly altered holdings of capital. In 1911 1 per cent. of

the population owned 65 per cent. of the national wealth; in 1936 it still held 55 per cent. By this time, however, 4½ million persons owned between £100 and £1,000 of property, against 1,700,000 owning a similar amount in 1911. Of this wealth in 1936 34 per cent. was house property or household goods, a fact related to the vast growth of the building societies, which by 1940 had mortgage loans averaging £450 to one in eight of British families.

It is not, therefore, surprising to find Mr. Abrams saying that the inter-war housing boom was largely to meet the demands of the middle class, and the better-paid half of the working class, still leaving 7 per cent. of British families grossly overcrowded (i.e., more than two persons to a room), and 4 per cent. of the total dwellings scheduled as slums.

The picture is amplified by the great growth of the suburbs. Between 1921 and 1938 Britain's population grew by nearly 3½ millions, almost two-thirds of which was absorbed by the suburbs of seven "conurbations."

In these new suburbs, for every two children under 16 there were two adults. The bulk of additional income was spent on houses, furniture, cars, domestic help, children's education and insurance premiums.

Thus we find the heirs of the Edwardian revolution in an expanded middle class, having fought their way out of the poverty cycle, gained a little property, and income sufficient to provide for the future, so long as the number of their children was limited.

Mr. Abrams concludes that this class, fearful of being dragged back into the poverty shadow, voted consistently Conservative between the wars, but largely decided at the last election to throw in its lot, temporarily at least, with Labour.

While Mr. Bevin and Mr. Vishinsky have indulged in bouts of plain speaking at U.N.O. two groups of Englishmen are in day-to-day contact with the Russians in Berlin and Vienna.

And among those garrisons there are many who spend much of their time wondering, as most of us at home are wondering, what the real Russian objectives are.

As a first sight one is tempted to dismiss the Russian as dirty, suspicious, licentious, and stupid. Many of the things he has done in Germany support such a conclusion.

And it is galling to know that the conquered Germans, however much they like us (and some genuinely do), consider that we are in Berlin merely on sufferance, and that it is not the slightest good relying on support from us or risking any criticism of the Russians.

But that is not the whole story, though. Actually, what one objects to is not what the Russians do; it is only the way they do it. For example, the Russians do not do it as we do. They do it as the Christians Democratic Union, was becoming more, and more reactionary and needed calling to order. They wanted him, but he did not heed the warning.

Then, instead of doing anything so simple as turning him out of office, they went through an immense rignarole of resolutions, ex parte committees of his party, of county letters from so-called supporters of the C.D.U., of vilification of him in their controlled Press, and of direct threats and promises to his immediate subordinates, to try to make it appear that he had been dismissed by them but by his own party. By the time this process had been going on for a fortnight Dr. Hormes became the object of sympathy; and, as the Russians also took care to him that they suspected we and the Americans were supporting him because we liked reactionaries, the Germans liked reactionaries, the Germans received news of his dismissal as

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LANE NORCUTT

Modern Problems

If you were on a desert island, miser—and let's face it, we're all on a desert island—which would you prefer? Des, of roasting fat or Miss Laura's Ham? Mind you, you mustn't eat Miss Laura's Ham in any case, will be in a bit the best. Or again, if you were on a desert island—and don't kid yourself, child, you're still here—would you prefer 50,000 copies of State Ownership or Private Choice?—a whacking great unreadable pamphlet which is on sale everywhere throughout the land—or just a (mere) copy of, say, Handley Cross, a book which, having no Message of any sort for Democracy, is out of print and unobtainable?

Write your replies as Form X2104-D and send early to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, for Christmas. And don't forget, child, to describe your self as a two-tooth ewe.

Brillig

"I am satisfied that with the Spring we shall find houses going up in considerable quantities all over the country," said the Minister of Health.

"And where does everybody live in State-land?" asked Alice, looking around her severely.

"In the houses that are coming soon, of course," said the White Queen. "When the weather gets warmer we shall see quantities of them jumping up all over the place like toadstools."

"But don't the people want houses now?" asked Alice.

"They do, but they can't have them," said the Queen. "The rule is, houses go down and houses come up—but never houses today."

"It must come sometime to 'houses today,'" Alice objected.

"No, it can't," said the Queen. "It's one of the results of living backwards." "Living backwards?" Alice repeated in great astonishment. "I never heard of such a thing!"

"You ignorant child!" the Queen remarked. "Why, it's a common practice in State-land! Now when you come from I dare say they build the houses first and then produce the children to put in them afterwards!"

"Naturally," said Alice.

"Well, we do just the opposite here!" exclaimed the Queen triumphantly. "First we ask the people to produce lots of children for the State, and then we think about building some nationalised houses for them to live in."

"What a strange method!" said Alice, and colourless.

She looked at the White Queen, who seemed to have suddenly wrapped herself up in red tape. Alice rubbed her eyes and looked again. Yes, it was just as she had supposed. The White Queen had wrapped herself up in red tape.

"Oh, dear, oh, dear, oh, dear!" cried Alice. "I do believe I shall have been happier on the right side of the looking-glass, after all! Everything seems to be so topsy-turvy here!"

When no buildings except the headquarters of the most senior officers in the British sector are guarded, it was rather difficult for us to understand why the Russians had to have armed sentries with bayonets fixed on every building occupied by them within our sector.

As soon as the bad effect of the presence of his sentries was pointed out to the Russian Commander, he agreed to remove them.

And a further danger is to the Russians themselves. According to their ideas they have good reason to be suspicious of us. And they are being fed, at this moment, by false information from Germans, either stupid or malicious, who are convinced that war between us is inevitable. It is rumoured, for example, that we are training the S.S. for the coming conflict; that we have a complete German army in training in Schleswig-Holstein; that we are shortly going to present the Russians with an ultimatum to get out of Germany or be attacked with atom bombs.

Russian Intelligence seems to be very largely uncritical; and from Marshal Zhukov's recent attack on this subject in the Control Council it is clear that they take most of these rumours at their face value.

If they continue to do so they will inevitably barricade themselves behind a wall of suspicion which will be tragic for all hope of world co-operation.

If, therefore, there is any suggestion of our removing our troops from Berlin and giving up this "window into Russia," their suspicions will be increased to the point of certainty.

Most important of all, the Russians are not getting credit for the immense amount of work they are putting into this job of occupying Germany, and for the remarkable results they are achieving in certain fields, at least.

An Achievement in Oil

At Leningrad, for instance, they have already succeeded in getting production from the shattered syn-

Keep Up The Speed Of Demob

says Capt. RAYMOND BLACKBURN, M.P.

Final, Mr. Bevan deserves to be congratulated. No fewer than 444,880 men and women were released from the Forces in January.

No fewer than 267,760 Class A releases of men from the Army took place. For the Navy and Air Force the Class A figures were 43,770 and 60,700 respectively.

This is a fine achievement. If the Government can keep up to anything like these figures in the coming months it will earn the real gratitude of hundreds of thousands of Service families.

Too Cautious

Unfortunately there are signs that the Government may slow down the rate of release more than is necessary.

We know that the only factor now limiting the rate of release in commitments. An impressive list of these is set out in the White Paper on Defence. Germany, Japan, Austria, Venezuela, Greece, Palestine, South-East Asia obviously require a great increase over normal peace requirements.

But, even so, the programme is too cautious in aiming at a reduction of the total armed strength of the Services to 1,900,000 on June 30 and 1,100,000 on December 31. These figures can, and must, be further reduced.

Surely we do not need nearly 2,000,000 men and women under arms ten months after the defeat of Japan?

It is quite unthinkable that large forces will ever again be used in battle. Our troops are needed only for occupation and "police" purposes. Concentrations of armour and artillery will not be needed again.

They Are Anxious

The White Paper hints at this when it says that "the great strides made in the realm of science and technology, including the production of atomic bombs, cannot fail to affect the make-up of our forces," but in adding that "time is wanted for the full effects of these startling developments to be assessed," it seems to admit that no new appreciation of the position has yet taken place.

If this is the position, in-

mediate steps should be taken to correct it.

Bevin, Bevan and the Service Ministers faced a similar problem last year when they overruled the Service Chiefs and said that 1,500,000 men and women had to be cut by the end of 1945. This decision has made "demob" comparatively plain sailing.

But a crisis similar to the one which led to that decision may well occur in the next two or three months unless the Government reconsiders the estimates.

Members of Parliament are receiving many anxious letters from Servicemen on the late thirties and forties and from their wives. In view of the excellent rate of releases now being achieved, the letters could be satisfactorily answered—but only if a new decision is reached further reducing Service estimates.

What A Contrast!

It is said that some of the "bombs" complaints in the Far East arose because of suspicions that too high a proportion of releases were in Class B. If that is true, the suspicion is groundless.

Between June 18, 1945, and January 31, 1946, 1,629,970 men and women were released in Class A and only 120,070 in Class B. The Class B proportion was far less than the 10 per cent. which Bevin originally laid down. Also within Class B itself, less than 8 per cent. were individual specialists.

Over 92 per cent. were block releases of men and women selected because they were miners or belonged to the building or ancillary trades. What a contrast with what occurred after the last war, when there were serious mutinies because so many men were released through influential friends!

It's Not True

There is no truth in the rumour that compassionate posting has now been limited to cases of dangerous illness. But the War Office is finding it very difficult to "place" men near their wives on account of the reduction in the number and size of units at home. Generally, the solution in a suitable "compassionate" case is compassionate release.

The conditions for compassionate release are far less stringent than a few months ago.

thetic oil work back to 35,000 tons a month. Germans who have had dealings with them over this work describe the Russians as real experts, very friendly and helpful and very free of red tape.

In the collection of the harvest they undoubtedly saved enormous quantities of food by driving the Germans to gather it in what the local farmers had thought was an impossibly short space of time.

In the execution of their reparations payments they have already taken up 1,000,000 kilometres of railway line and evacuated the machinery from thousands of factories. If they would make it clear that they do not intend promptly to confiscate anything the Germans build up to replace what is gone, even these Germans would be ready to admit that they have helped to restart industry in their zone as a most remarkable way.

Germans have grumbled that the whole of their harvest "was taken away to Russia," but rations in the Russian zone are becoming more regular, and there are very few signs of the predicted starvation—which suggests that the food did not, in fact, go to Russia, but merely into store for production at the right moment.

They Won't Stand For Slackness

There seems to be very little unemployment in the Russian zone. The Russians will not tolerate for an instant any slackening of German efforts.

The Russian methods unquestionably create a great deal of unnecessary friction and heat; they demand what to us looks like an impossible degree of uniformity and refuse to admit serious criticism or divergence of opinion.

But the Russians thereby avoid all the waste of effort involved in party disputes and committee wrangles, all the half-baked compromises of which the English are so unjustifiably fond.

Life in Berlin is not easy for those who have to deal with either the Germans or Russians. But more and more are learning how to cope with the Russian methods, and the slowly learning to admire the results.

We can only hope that a similar learning curve is being followed by those who are learning how to cope with us, and what they can learn from our methods.

Science In London's Most Popular Museum

Londoners—both grown-ups and children—are rejecting at the popular opening of one of the capital's most popular museums—the Imperial Science Museum at South Kensington. This is Britain's national museum of science and industry, which aims at illustrating by its collections the application of science to the various branches of technology and industry, models, apparatus and machinery are shown, and most of them can be set working by visitors.

So far it has only been possible to open some of the galleries. The popular locomotive gallery is open, and visitors can again see there the original "Puffing Billy" and "Rocket," the earliest steam engines dating from the beginning of the last century.

One exhibition that arouses great interest is a demonstration of the principles of the atom bomb—by means of ping-pong balls and objects that look very like mouse traps. The sensational new quartz crystal clock which has been made by British Post Office engineers and which measures time to a thousandth of a second per day is also to be seen.

Perhaps most popular of all, however, is the Children's Gallery, where working models illustrating the development of transport, lighting, communications and engineering through the ages are by no means depleted by adults.

It will still be some time before all the Museum's valuable exhibits can be brought back from their safe refuge in the country and set up in the galleries, some of which were damaged by bombs. And there will doubtless be many new exhibits to be installed, owing to the great strides made by Britain's science and industry during the war. But the partial reopening means that London has made one more step back to normal, and her inhabitants rejoice accordingly.

London, Mar. 16.

The "Daily Express" reports from Cairo that Kurdish tribes from Northwestern Iran, bordering Azerbaijan and Iraq and within 75 miles of Turkey, have proclaimed an autonomous republic. The Foreign Office says it has no information on any such development and there are no immediate confirmations from other sources. Associated Press.

CHURCH NOTICE

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL
(Garden Road)

Sunday (2nd Sunday in Lent)
Holy Communion 7.15 a.m., 8.00 a.m.,
9.00 a.m. (Lenten) Noon & 7.30 p.m.
Matins & Sermon 11.00 a.m. Preacher:
the Bishop of Hong Kong, F. M. M. S.
Bishop of Hong Kong, F. M. M. S.
M. A. Wood, D.D.C., B.N.V.R., at
"The Cross in the Heart of Jesus"
Thursday Holy Communion 7.30 a.m.
Prayer and Bible study at 6.00 p.m. in
the Cathedral Hall. Wednesday and
Friday choir practice at 6.30 p.m. in
the Cathedral.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND AND
FREE CHURCHES,
Hong Kong

Sunday 9.30 a.m. China Fleet Club for
Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman
Catholic, and other denominations.
Rev. Frank Short, All welcome.
(Note change of time and place)
Thursday 6.00 p.m. Bible Fellowship,
Challenge Book Room.

CHRIST CHURCH

Waterloo Road, Kowloon Tong.
2nd Sunday in Lent 7.30 a.m. Holy
Communion. 9.45 a.m. Holy Com-
munion with prayer and sermon.
Wednesday Evening prayer at 7.45
p.m. followed by talk and discussion
at 8.15 p.m. Speaker: Rev. R. A. F.
Subject: The Idea of Man.

R.C. SERVICES FOR
H.M. FORCES

March 17, 2nd Sunday in Lent. St.
Joseph's Church, Holy Mass: Sermon:
"St. Patrick, the Man of Prayer in
Exile". Father P. Joy, S.J. Catholic
Centre, Holy Mass at 17.30 hours.
Wednesday, and Friday, Catholic
Centre Chapel, Holy Mass at 17.30
hours.

CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL

(16, Gaiwan Road, Tel. 22674)
March 17, 2nd Sunday in Lent.
Feast of Our Lord of Passion. Morning
Services: at 6.00 Holy Mass (sermon in
Chinese); at 7.00 Holy Mass (sermon in
Chinese); at 8.00 Holy Mass (sermon in
English); at 10.00 Holy Mass (sermon in
English); at 12.00 Holy Mass (sermon in
English); at 4.00 Holy Mass (sermon in
English); at 6.00 Holy Mass (sermon in
English). Evening Services: at 7.30
p.m. Holy Mass (sermon in English).
Tuesday, Feast of St. Joseph. At 7.30 a.m.
Holy Mass and Benediction. Friday,
The "Way of the Cross" in Chinese at
3.30 p.m. In English at 5.30 p.m. On
week days, Masses at 6.00, 7.00 and 7.30
a.m.

CATHOLIC CENTRE'S CHAPEL
(King's Bldg., 1st floor, Tel. 22187)
March 17, 2nd Sunday in Lent.
Holy Mass, particularly for the Forces,
at 5.30 p.m. On week days, Holy Mass
at 7.30 a.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH
(16, Garden Road, Tel. 23992)
March 17, 2nd Sunday in Lent. St.
Patrick's Day. Festal Low Mass at
8.30 a.m. Tuesday. Feast of St. Joseph.
Holy Mass at 8.30 a.m. Friday. The
"Way of the Cross" at 6.00 p.m. On
week days, Holy Mass at 8.00 a.m.

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH
(Happy Valley, Tel. 27807)
March 17, 2nd Sunday in Lent. At
7.00 a.m. Holy Mass (sermon in
Chinese); at 9.00 a.m. Choral Mass
(sermon in English); at 10.00 a.m.
Benediction; Catholic Action meetings.
Tuesday, Feast of St. Joseph. Holy
Mass at 7.00 a.m. Friday. The "Way
of the Cross" in Chinese at 5.30 p.m.
In English at 6.00 p.m.

ROSARY CHURCH
(20, Chatham Road, Tel. 50002)
March 17, 2nd Sunday in Lent. St.
Patrick, Patron of Ireland. At 6.30
a.m. Mass (sermon in Chinese); at 7.30
a.m. Mass (sermon in English & Chinese);
at 8.30 a.m. Choral Mass with
(sermon in English & Benediction);
at 10.00 a.m. Mass (sermon in English);
at 12.00 p.m. Mass (sermon in Chinese
& Benediction); at 3 p.m. General Meet-
ing of Catholic Young Men Association.
Tuesday, St. Joseph Patron of the
Universal Church and Special Patron
of China. At 7.30 a.m. Choral Mass.
Thursday, At 8.30 p.m. Meeting of the
Chinese Children of Mary. Friday, At
7.30 a.m. Mass and the "Way of the
Cross" in Chinese at 5.45 p.m. The
"Way of the Cross" in English. Satur-
day, At 2.30 p.m. Catechism classes &
confessions for children.

ST. TERESA'S CHURCH
(Prince Edward Road, Tel. 52177)
Sunday, At 6.45 a.m. Mass (sermon
in Chinese); at 8.00 a.m. Choral Mass
(sermon in English) and Benediction;
at 10.00 a.m. (particularly for the
Forces) Mass (sermon in English)
& Benediction; at 8.00 p.m. Catechism
classes in Chinese. Tuesday, At
7.30 a.m. Holy Mass in honour of St.
Joseph. Friday, The "Way of the
Cross" at 6.00 p.m. On week days,
Masses at 6.45 and 7.30 a.m.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST
SCIENTIST
Hong Kong

(A branch of the Mother
Church The First Church of
Christ, Scientist Boston, Mass.)
Sunday Service 11 a.m. Ban-
quet de L'Inde Chinoise (French
Bank Bldg.) 2nd floor, Queen's
Road. The subject of the Lesson-
Sermon in all Christian Science
Churches on Sunday March 17,
is: "SUBSTANCE." The Golden
Text: Proverbs 22:4. By humility
and the fear of the Lord are
riches, and honour, and life.
Christian Science literature can
be obtained or loaned after the
service. All are welcome.

MR. CHURCHILL BOOED
Hostile Reception In New YorkFarouk On
Treaty Revision

Cairo, Mar. 16.
King Farouk today received
at Koubbeh Palace 12 members
of the Egyptian delegation,
headed by the Prime Minister,
Sikky Pasha, which is to dis-
cuss with British revision of
the 1936 Treaty of Alliance.
King Farouk told them: "You
remember that my father re-
ceived the Egyptian delegation
in the same room before the
negotiations began which led to
the 1936 Treaty and wished
them every success. So I now
wish you every success."
"I am sure you are going to
accept only what will be of ben-
efit to Egypt and to Egyptians."
When you conclude the negotia-
tions I want you to direct all
your efforts towards improving
the lot of the (Arab) peasants
and workers in Egypt. I have
their welfare at heart."
The delegates took the con-
stitutional oath and the King
and delegates then went to the
Royal Mosque, and afterwards
the King entertained the dele-
gates at luncheon. Reuter.

Manchuria Issue

Chungking, Mar. 16.
The Kuomintang, proceeding
to the end of its final congress
as China's sole ruling Party,
pushed aside the Manchuria
question temporarily in Fri-
day's session, but it was expected
to appear in a final man-
ifesto to be issued to-day—the
last scheduled day of the con-
gress.

The only mention of Man-
churia yesterday came when
some of the delegates demanded
dismissal and punishment of
Gen. Hui Hsiung-shih, director
of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-
shek's Headquarters in Man-
churia, and Chang Kin-ngan,
special Manchurian commis-
sioner for economic affairs. Critics
accused both of bungling and
with large responsibility for the
Manchurian situation.

Some delegates also sharply
criticised Premier T. V. Soong
and Vice Premier Wang Wen-
hao for what they charged were
"too vague and empty reports"
on China's economic position.
Associated Press.

FORMAL RESIGNATION

London, March 16.
The Moscow Radio announced
to-night that Generalissimo
Marshal Stalin has tendered his
resignation and that of his
government to the Supreme
Soviet and that members of the
Soviet had asked that the for-
mation of a new government
should be entrusted to Gener-
alissimo Stalin.

This appears to be a formal
step in the resignation of the
government.—Reuter.

SUPREMO LEAVES

Bangkok, Mar. 16.
Admiral Lord Louis Mount-
batten, Allied Commander in
Southeast Asia, who has been
here on a visit to 20 year old
King Anandamahol of Siam, left
Bangkok for Saigon to-day.
Reuter.

Chungking, Mar. 16.
The newspaper "Social Wel-
fare" to-day quoted rumours to
the effect that P. S. Foo, Chi-
nese Ambassador at Moscow,
might be appointed Ambassador
to Great Britain in succession
to Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo.
Both Foo and Koo are in Chung-
king attending the Kuomintang
Congress.—Associated Press.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND &
FREE CHURCHES, KOWLOON
(Held at Christ Church, Water-
loo Road, Kowloon Tong).
11.00 a.m. & 6.30 p.m. Preacher:
—Rev. E. E. Hyde, R.A.F.
Tuesday, 7.30 p.m. Bible Study
Group at Red Shield, Canton-
ment, Waterloo Road.

Short Speech At
City Hall

NEW YORK, MARCH 16.
IN A SHORT SPEECH PRELIMINARY TO THE NIGHT
ADDRESS HE HAD SCHEDULED, WINSTON CHUR-
CHILL DECLARED LATE TO-NIGHT THAT "NO-
THING MUST BE DONE TO MAR THE UNITED
NATIONS INTEGRITY OR UNITY OR WEAKEN ITS
SOVEREIGN POWER."
MR. CHURCHILL'S COMMENTS WERE MADE AFTER HE
HAD MOVED THROUGH CROWDS WHICH WERE
OFTEN HOSTILE AND BOOING IN A MOTOR TOUR
OF THE CITY. THE SUBJECT MATTER OF HIS MAIN
ADDRESS WAS KEPT A CLOSE SECRET IN AD-
VANCE.

It was estimated 750,000 per-
sons lined the route of the for-
mer Prime Minister's automobile
ride from his hotel to the City
Hall, a distance of about three
miles. His reception ranged
from cheers to boos. To the
cheering crowds along the course
of his trip he responded with
his famed "V" gesture.

As he entered the city hall to
receive the city's gold medal and
distinguished service certificate,
police estimated thousands of per-
sons booed and hissed outside.
Twenty were arrested on dis-
orderly conduct charges.

The Greater New York council
of the C.I.O. said it would throw
a cordon of pickets around the
hotel where Mr. Churchill was to
speak. Placards outside the city
hall read: "No American shall
die for Churchill" and "No World
war III." Some of the crowd
chanted: "We want peace!"

U.S. POSITION

In his preliminary remarks,
Mr. Churchill emphasised harmony
among peoples and nations.

"The road to the future is
open to all the people of the
world if they will but tread that
path in harmony and in justice."
He told the group at the city
hall reception: "The United
States stands at the summit of
world affairs. Nations look to
her. She has a greater measure
of world power and greater mea-
sure of world esteem and she
marches with a majesty which has
not been seen in this world since
the fall of the ancient capital of
the Roman empire."

"With your great power are
also great responsibilities. The
world looks to you for guidance
if we are to achieve the pur-
poses for which so many sacri-
fices were made."

He told the Metropolitan club
luncheon that "up to 1965, at
least, the war could have been
averted by decisive action by De-
mocratic nations." — Associated
Press.

Churchill
Criticsed

Yenan, Mar. 16.
The Chinese Communists
strongly disprove of Churchill's
suggestion that the United
States and Great Britain should
form a military alliance.

"I don't know what his in-
tentions are" said General Chu
Teh, but this speech helps to
instigate war. It indicated that
Churchill fears Russia—rather
than trusts her. Of course this
is wrong. Peace of the world
can never be accomplished if
nations act in distrust of each
other, rather than placing faith
in each other's motives."

Chu Teh, said that General
Marshall's mission in China had
been a "complete success" but
he should return because there
are many difficult days ahead
and his help will be needed.—
Associated Press.

NO JUDGMENT YET

London, Mar. 16.
A Foreign Office spokesman to-
day said that Britain will be un-
able to judge whether Soviet
policy in the Middle East is
aggressive or defensive until a
reply is received to the British
note asking Russian intentions in
Iran.

A dispatch from Canberra quoted
high Australian government
circles as stating that the British
conferred with the view expressed
before the Australian parliament
by Minister of External Affairs
that Australia regarded
Russian policy as defensive. The
British spokesman said he could
not comment on the dispatch.
Associated Press.

Research In
Russia

Moscow, March 16.
Research in atomic energy
will play a large role in the
scientific part of Russia's new
five year plan, "Pravda" said.
"Inner atomic energy is
opening new horizons for
scientists in the most varied
of fields by its practically in-
exhaustible reserve and tremen-
dous intensity." — Asso-
ciated Press.

CHURCHILL TO
RETIRE?

LONDON, MARCH 16.
MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL
WILL RELINQUISH LEADERSHIP
OF THE OPPOSITION,
SAYS THE POLITICAL COR-
RESPONDENT OF THE
"EVENING NEWS."

He adds: "If on his return to
London in about 10 days, Mr.
Churchill finds his party col-
leagues are confident that other
arrangements can be made, no one
in the party doubts that he will
be content to leave the leadership
in other hands. It is known that
he would like more time to write
his war memoirs, for which he is
reported to have had tempting
offers in the United States."

"Mr. Anthony Eden has shown
during his three months as acting
Leader of the Opposition that he
is well-fitted to take Mr. Church-
ill's place."—Reuter.

Salonika, March 16.
Five students were seriously in-
jured and 60 others slightly hurt
when the police intervened in a
clash to-day between students at
the university here, according to
Left-Wing sources. The university
has been closed until Monday.—
Reuter.

Reuter Man's Vain Hunt
For Soviet Troops

(By Reuter's Correspondent)

TEHRAN, MARCH 16.
I WENT TO KARAJ YESTERDAY TO ASCERTAIN THE
TRUE CONDITION THERE. THE RUSSIANS AL-
LOWED ENTRY INTO KARAJ ITSELF WITHOUT A
PERMIT, BUT ENTRY INTO THE SURROUNDING
COUNTRY WAS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN.

Taking a devious route from
Karaj, I reached a railway station
from the village and stayed
for six hours. The station was
deserted, except for a Turkish-
speaking watchman, who said:
"No trains have passed through
for two months." The rails were
not rusted.

Returning to Karaj, our
truck in the mud, and after 90
minutes I returned to the rail-
way station. There were now
20 labourers there, and the sta-
tion telephone was busy report-
ing the progress of a train to
Karaj.

Persians living in neighbour-
ing houses told me a Soviet mili-
tary train had been arriving at
the station every second night,
with 22 waggons containing
medium tanks of the Sherman
type, field guns, ammunition and
supplies. Tank and gun crews
travelled with them. Four trains
had reached Karaj during the
night in the past eight days,
manned by members of the
Persian "Democratic Movement."

Infantry had been arriving at
Karaj from the north in trucks,
local inhabitants said. I await-
ed the arrival of one Soviet
train, which was apparently ex-
pected that evening. But at the
railroad station I overheard a
telephone message from Kazvin
(85 miles north-west of
Teheran) that the train was
held up by floods and would not
arrive on Thursday night, but
might be expected to-day. Soon
after this, the railway workers
and officials began to disperse.
Some of the labourers joined
our truck and we returned to
Karaj, I had previously arrang-
ed for a taxi, but I learned later
it had been held up by the Rus-
sians.

Except for a Russian "check
post" between Teheran and
Karaj, I saw only one Soviet
soldier, and the crew of a mili-
tary car, who questioned the
driver of our truck.—Reuter.

Model's suicide and secret
burial occurred in Duisburg,
Germany after his armies were
annihilated. Intelligence offi-
cers said they were given a
description of Model's death by
Lieut. Colonel Michael, Model's
chief of intelligence.—Associat-
ed Press.

QUAKES IN
LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, MAR. 16.
A SERIES OF EARTH-
QUAKES OCCURRED IN SOUTH-
WESTERN CALIFORNIA YES-
TERDAY, SNAPPING THE LOS
ANGELES WATER SUPPLY
AQUEDUCT IN OWENS VAL-
LEY BUT CAUSING LITTLE
OTHER DAMAGE IN A HUN-
DREDS OF SQUARE MILES
AREA.

Two slight shocks at 5.30 and
5.50 a.m. Pacific time were follow-
ed by a heavy quake at 11.20 a.m.
with other shocks continuing to
roll huge boulders down the Can-
yon at Owens Valley along ten
miles of the aqueduct. The boul-
ders ripped out a section of the
aqueduct's six
half of the water flow.

Dr. Charles Richter, California
Institute of Technology seismolo-
gist, said that yesterday's major
shock was a heavy and a disas-
trous as the 1925 Santa Barbara
and 1933 Long Beach earthquakes
and would have been destructive
if centred in a populous area.
Its epicentre was in the barren
volcanic rock area 100 miles north-
east.

The southern California Edison
electric powerlines were broken
by rock slides at Kern Canyon
plant near Bakersfield but there
were no interruption of service.
Despite the aqueduct break, Los
Angeles had normal water supply
from local reservoirs holding a
48 hours supply.—Associated
Press.

WINSTON'S TOUR
OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK, MARCH 16.
PLACARDS READING "NO
AMERICAN SHALL DIE FOR
CHURCHILL" AND "NO
WORLD WAR THREE" WERE
DISPLAYED ON BROADWAY
TO-DAY WHEN MR. WIN-
STON CHURCHILL, FORMER
BRITISH PRIME MINISTER,
WAS TAKEN FOR A CER-
EMONIAL TOUR OF THE CITY
TO-DAY.

Twenty people were arrested
in a disorderly demonstration
against Mr. Churchill at the
City Hall, where demonstrators
and police clashed.

Handbills distributed read:
"Churchill wants your son."
The police estimated 1,000
Communists in the crowds.
Reuter.

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NOTICE

Owners or agents of the undermentioned Buildings which have been requisitioned are requested to call on the undersigned at their earliest convenience with full proofs of Ownership.

Names of Owners, with their addresses where given below are from pre-war records of the Land Office.

Building Requisitioned	Owner
No. 63, Ha Heung Road, K.L.L. 2242, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.	Mr. Cheung Ching To, 97, High Street, Ground Floor, Hong Kong.
No. 14, Kowloon City Road, K.L.L. 2242, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.	Mr. Lai Suk Hing, 97, Hill Road, 2nd Floor, Hong Kong.
No. 63, Ha Heung Road, K.L.L. 2242, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.	Mr. Leung Sut Pan, 220, Des Voeux Rd., W., 2nd Floor, Hong Kong.
Nos. 21, 23, 25 Ha Heung Road, K.L.L. 2405, 2404, 2230, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.	Mrs. Chan Suk Hing, 25, Ha Heung Road, 1st Floor, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.
or 33, Hollywood Road, 3rd Floor, Hong Kong.	
No. 49, Ha Heung Road, K.L.L. 1647, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.	
No. 65, Ha Heung Road, K.L.L. 2278, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.	Mr. Kong Kwan & Kong Loo Shi, 65, Ha Heung Road, Ground Floor, Kowloon.
No. 67, Ha Heung Road, K.L.L. 2278, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.	Mr. Ng Koon Shing & Ng Kwai Wa, 67, Ha Heung Road, 1st Floor, Kowloon.
Building corner of Argyle Street & Starling Road, Kowloon.	
Grey House, Ngau Chi Wan, (Below R.A.F. Quarters, Kai Tak)	Mrs. C. Summers, Kowloon.
Ha Heung Road, K.L.L. 2278, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon.	Mr. Tung Pak Ying, 9, Tak Shing Street, 2nd Floor, Kowloon.
San Cheong Leung Hardware, Godown, N.K.L.L. 2199, 229, Hai Tan Street, Shamshuipo, Kowloon.	Mr. To Fook Chew, 616, Shanghai Street, Ground Floor, Kowloon.
Hung Tai Salt Godown, N.K.L.L. 2175, 5, Kiu Kiang Street, Shamshuipo, Kowloon.	Chau Siu Yui & Chau Kwong Foon, 4, Liberty Avenue, Kowloon.
Kwong Yuen Hing Godown, N.K.L.L. 1939, Kiu Kiang Street, Shamshuipo, Kowloon.	Chan In Kai (Trustee), 89, Wing Lok Street, Ground Floor, Hope Kong.
"Lan Yuen", Ping Shan, (Foot of hill on top of which former Ping Shan Police Station is situated).	Mr. Tong Hoi On, Kowloon.
No. 3, Dorset Crescent, Kowloon Tong.	Mr. S. S. Wong, Mrs. Wong So (Agent), 4, Kent Road, Kowloon.
No. 8, Dorset Crescent, Kowloon Tong.	Mr. Au Hak Shing, 3A, Castle Peak Road, Ground Floor, Kowloon.
No. 157, Waterloo Road, Kowloon Tong.	Mr. Thomas Knox, 132, Austin Road, Ground Floor, Kowloon.
or 8, Cumberland Road, Kowloon.	
No. 171, Boundary Street, Kowloon Tong.	
No. 7, Devon Road, Kowloon Tong.	Mr. Ling Pui Yu, c/o Ko Hoi, 7, Devon Road, Kowloon Tong.
or c/o Wah Mei Electric Co., 135, Des Voeux Road, C., Hong Kong.	
No. 3, Kent Road, Kowloon Tong.	Mr. S. M. Bander, 3, Kent Road, Kowloon Tong.
or 41, Granplan Road, Kowloon.	
No. 4, Kent Road, Kowloon Tong.	The Wan Chung Co., Ltd., c/o Mr. Tam To Ming, 4, Kent Road, Kowloon.
No. 10, Somerset Road, Kowloon Tong.	Mrs. N. Lyngaht, c/o Yat Fok Wing, 10, Somerset Road, Kowloon Tong.
No. 14, Somerset Road, Kowloon Tong.	Mr. Chung Kwong Ping, c/o Mrs. Chung Shuen Shiu Ching, 14, Boundary Street, 3rd Floor, Kowloon.
No. 13, Suffolk Road, Kowloon Tong.	Mrs. Chow Tseung Ching Chui, 13, Suffolk Road, Kowloon Tong.
No. 152, Un Chau Street, Kowloon.	Yau Tat Sang & Yau Hak Nim, 148, Un Chau Street, 2nd Floor, Kowloon.
No. 144, Un Chau Street, Kowloon.	Yau Shing & Yau Shiu Hang, 148, Un Chau Street, 2nd Floor, Kowloon.

Orphans Welcomed Back By Convent

The Sisters of St. Paul de Chartres yesterday welcomed back to the Orphanage at the French Convent, Causeway Bay, some 80 girls, ranging in age from 5 to 16, and 36 inmates of the Convent's Home for the Blind and Crippled, brought back from Macao by the Royal Navy in an L.C.I.

For the orphans, who were sent to Macao some time after the Convent had been hit by a stick of bombs on April 4 last year, it was a red-letter day. There was the excitement of the journey, the cry of the L.C.I. with an inexhaustible stock of sweets, the rush across the quadrangle to greet the Sisters whom they had not seen for months, a selection of musical renderings by a band of small boys from the St. Louis Industrial School, and finally a spread of cakes, chocolate and oranges, a gift from the Convent School girls.

The children were due at 2.30 in the afternoon but arrived at 5.15 p.m. There was a fairly large gathering awaiting their arrival, among them His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Bishop H. Valtorta, D.D., Vicar Apostolic of Hong Kong, Col. J. P. Pelly, the Rev. Father P. Joy, S.J., the Rev. Father J. Chatterton, Royal Naval Chaplain, the Rev. Fr. R. Woods, Army Chaplain, the Rev. Fr. Guaroni, of the Salesian Fathers, and the Rev. Fr. John, of St. Margaret's Church.

Commodore's Part

Arrangements for the return of the children from Macao had been going on for some time and were finally made possible when through the kindness of Commodore D. H. Everett and L.C.I. was sent up to Macao on Friday. Three ladies of the British Red Cross and two Sisters of the Convent went to Macao to bring the children back.

In Macao, the children, the cripples and the blind had been taken care of by the Sisters of the Angels, the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary and the Canadian Sisters. Following the disaster of April 4 last year, when the Orphanage Wing was heavily damaged by bombs and 50 women and children, among them six sisters, killed, the Convent was at a loss as to what to do with the orphans.

They were temporarily lodged by the Canadian Sisters of Calne Road and negotiations were opened in the hope of accommodation being found for them at Macao. An inquiry from Bishop Valtorta brought an immediate telegraphic reply from Monsignor Ramello, the Bishop of Macao, which stated simply, "Come!"

Bishop's Letter

A letter followed from the Bishop of Macao, who wrote: "I am poor, but we shall divide amongst all; and when nothing is left to be divided, we shall have more reasons to trust in the boundless goodness and wealth of God. The housing accommodation is very complicated, but I shall find some solution for everything. In case of need, I would turn my Palace halls into dormitories." The orphans of the French Convent.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Chinese Medical Association was held on Friday and the following were elected office-bearers for the current year:—President: Dr. H. C. Chan, Vice-President: Dr. B. W. J. Sun, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. C. W. Fang, Council Members: Dr. Chau Wai Cheung, Dr. T. C. Wong, Dr. F. I. Tsung, Dr. C. K. Samy, Dr. Y. T. Liu, Dr. P. I. Chan, Dr. P. F. Woo and Dr. T. J. Hui.

Seventeen cyclists were brought before Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday for causing an obstruction at Salisbury Road near the Star Ferry Wharf on Mar. 15. A fine of \$15 was imposed on each. Mr. Latimer warned them that if this happened again, more severe punishment would be imposed.

Nos. 157-163, Un Chau Street, (Odd Nos.) Kowloon.

No. 150, Un Chau Street, Kowloon.

Winning & Accommodation Office, Peninsula Hotel, Rooms 102/3/4, KOWLOON.

ELECTRICITY TO COST MORE

An increase in electricity rates is announced by the Hong Kong Electric and China Light and Power, to come into effect on March 18. Under the new scheme, the price of electricity will be based on the 1941 levels, with a 100 per cent. surcharge.

Boarding House Ordinance

A proclamation published in yesterday's Gazette provides several amendments to the Boarding House Ordinance.

Under the amendments, all hotels and boarding houses must furnish particulars in writing to the Quartermaster Commandant, Hong Kong Bank Building, of the number of floors, number of rooms for lodging, number of persons in each room, the charge per person on Dec. 1, 1941, and March 16, 1946, and whether the charge is or is not inclusive of board.

Readers' Letters

SKELETON

Sir,—Modern poets look upon a beautiful woman and see only her skeleton. They are morbid; furthermore, they are not artists. R. C. STACEY.

"PUKKA GEN"

Sir,—As possibly many people in Hong Kong think that when an Airman is speaking he is using some foreign language, here is a short yarn using some of our expressions.

"The other evening I lobs over to a local I wharfs of for a pot of pig-car and a bind with a few of the erks."

The gaff was about a certain Chieffe putting one of the erks oppo's on a sizzler for staying in his pit after reveille. "The WO took a dim view and was all in favour of cooking this bloke for the glasshouse, especially as the erk had told the duty frkin to get stuffed."

Another guy was dripping about apork zebra. "Seems the latest gen on FOR's was that a GD bod had got his 2 through bags of flannel to the Adj. The first bloke was also a gash bod and was binding 'cos his 2 was overdue. Other fellows in the bar told him to wind his neck in. This type had a reasonable bind and I could understand why he was cheesed 'cos he'd been in the Raff since DRO's were carved in stone, and having to be w't to a sprog 't/c, who'd been in a couple of week-ends was enough to peeve any guy."

Chan Tsan Kan & others, 302, Leichkook Road, Ground Floor, Kowloon.

Yau Ying Loi, 148, Un Chau Street, 2nd Floor, Kowloon.

J. P. MILLER, Major.

B.O.A.C. PLANE ARRIVING

The first British civil aircraft to come to Hong Kong since the end of the war is due to-morrow. This is a "Hythe" flying boat G-AGJM and it will bring the Viscount Knollys K.C.M.G., D.F.C., Chairman of the British Overseas Aviation Corporation, who left England recently on a tour of India, Malaya, Australia and New Zealand. After a stay of two nights in Hong Kong, the flying boat will leave for Shanghai.

Lady Knollys is one of the passengers and she and Lord Knollys will be the guests of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at Government House. Other members of the party are, Air Commodore Brackley, who will stay with the Air Officer Commanding; Group Captain Winterbottom, the Publicity and Liaison Assistant to the Chairman; Commander Galpin, R.N. (ret.), Liaison Officer Delhi; Mr. Shaw, Assistant Line Manager and Miss Conduit, Secretary to Lord Knollys.

The purpose of this tour undertaken by the Chairman of B.O.A.C. and his staff is to investigate the establishment of British civil airlines in the Far East. It is hoped that before many months are passed it will be possible to establish a route from Great Britain to Tokyo which will call at Hong Kong. Since the Colony's airport was re-opened to commercial traffic at the end of November, about 2,000 passengers have taken the opportunity of travelling between Hong Kong and China by civil airlines.

A Chinese, Tung Kau, was arrested by the police at the Majestic Theatre, Kowloon, on Mar. 15, for having in his possession, for the purpose of selling, 15 70-cent cinema tickets and 12 \$1.20 tickets. Accused, who was on bail of \$100, was absent from court and the sum was ordered to be estreated by Mr. W. H. Latimer.

An arrow-game was on so I took a gander. One erk was half cut and it was clear that he'd have to take his finger out to win. He'd as good as had his time 'cos the other guy was sweating on a madhouse. I was nearly on my chins but I found enough for another black and tan so hoofed it to the bar.

The Marmalade was a square type stella who I'd taken to the flicks a time or two, so I taps her about using the slate but she wouldn't play ball as the gaffer was stooping about. I paid over and starting to work out how many days I'd be flat. The Golden Eagle only came once a fortnight and as it was only a week since payday I was wondering what I could do. A pair of boots would raise half a bar which would be enough for the break wagon's char and wads, but I'd got two pairs at the snobs-shop as they were u/s so I washed that out. I dived into my sky to see if maybe I'd left a bar in the lining but no joy. I found a stooper, a key and my 64—but no bar.

The snoop, wandered in at 5 to closing and so the local was cleared 2-4. Walking back to the camp, I passed the Station Master and his stooge Wineso so I had to stick one up. The kites were on a slack-alley so I guess he was slapping. When I got back the gen was that one kike had got her undercarriage belted and had pranged by the coast. The rest drifted in about half an hour later and, except for a feathered prop here and there and a few flask holes, they all made the grade. Good show! I nipped over to the cookhouse and won a dog on a raft and then went to my pit.

TRILL

Ships Quarantine
It was officially announced yesterday that on and after to-morrow all ships coming to Hong Kong from the port of Hong Kong must proceed to quarantine before leaving the island.
It was also announced that no river steamers shall enter the port between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. without special permission.

"Gross Miscarriage Of Justice"

An appeal against the decision of a Tenancy Tribunal on the ground that there had been a gross miscarriage of justice by the refusal to grant an order for eviction, was brought by Kong Pui, trading as the Kong Pui Kee, against the Nam Tai Tailor, its sub-tenant, before Mr. Leo d'Almada in the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Mr. Peter H. Sin, representing principal tenant, was an imposing appellant, said that appeal.

Before dealing with the appeal, Mr. Sin said he would apply for leave for re-hearing of the case on the ground that fresh evidence had been obtained. He alleged that the woman, Sing Kee, who claimed at the Tribunal hearing to be

Evidence to this effect, Mr. Sin said, became available only after the Tribunal hearing and he applied leave to introduce this fresh evidence.

Summing up the evidence before the Tribunal Mr. Sin submitted that the evidence of the agent of the landlord, Ip Chik-chiu, was contradictory. Ip stated in evidence that appellants and respondents were joint principal-tenant whereas in fact since August, 1944, rent of the premises was paid by appellant.

Mr. Sin said he would introduce evidence by the managing director of Kwong Tai Company proving that appellants were the recognised principal tenant.

BRIG. MACDOUGALL

Brigadier D. M. MacDougall, Chief Civil Affairs Officer of the Colony, who left here a week ago, has arrived in London by air, according to a message received by Renter yesterday. Brigadier MacDougall was called to London for consultations with the Colonial Office.

Commando Units To Amalgamate

NO. 1 AND 5 COMMANDOS WILL BE AMALGAMATED SHORTLY INTO ONE UNIT AND WILL BE KNOWN AS 1/5 COMMANDO.

Recently the War Office announced that there would be no replacements to Army Commandos.

A large number of men have left for Home from these units in recent months, and the end of this month will see practically all the original members of No. 3 Commando Brigade, less 1 and 5 Commandos, on their way back to the United Kingdom for demobilisation.

For most of them this will be the final chapter in two and a half years of service in what might be described as a body of men that were the cream of the British Army.

THIEF GAOLED

For stealing H.K.\$120, U.S.\$2, a wrist watch, a pearl necklace, a brooch and a bracelet from Miss A. Gardner of No. 19 Kimberley Road, first floor, on the early morning of Mar. 5, Li Kam Chuen was summoned before Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday.

Accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to nine months hard labour.

Inspector Askew told the court that accused was arrested by a Chinese constable on Mar. 14. The wrist watch was pawned, but the other articles were recovered.

KIDNAPPING CHARGE

On two charges of kidnapping and armed robbery, three Chinese, Lau Kam Sui, Lau Kam Sing and Ng Yee Chau, were summoned before Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday. Prosecution was in the charge of Detective-Inspector J. R. Sykes and S. J. Rothwell.

The three accused were charged with kidnapping Chung Hoi Lai, Yum Chan, Chung Hoi Mui and Chui Sui Ting to Chinese Territory on Feb. 28, and holding them to ransom in the sum of H.K.\$6,700. The second charge was that the three accused were not in custody, armed with seven revolvers, robbed people at Ching Shan Village of the sum of H.K.\$999, 48,000 Military Yen, three rice tickets, six cartons of cigarettes, two Mahjong sets, gold rings and many articles of clothing. A remand of three days was granted.

RECEIPTS SUBMITTED

He submitted that the evidence of Ip Chik-chiu, who was only acting in the capacity of rent collector, was unreliable and the Tribunal should not have acted on it. For this reason there had been a gross miscarriage of justice and, Mr. Sin submitted, appellant should be entitled to a re-hearing.

Respondent said he rented his portion of the premises in February, 1940, from Sing Kee. Producing receipts with the crop of Sing Kee, respondent said that none of his receipts were signed by Leung Sing Kee.

At this stage hearing was adjourned by Mr. d'Almada who stated that he would like to consider Mr. Sin's application.

Hearing will be resumed on Monday, March 25.

Butter At \$7 A Pound!

A street hawk, Pun Luk, was charged before Mr. C. Y. Kwan yesterday with selling a pound of butter for \$7.00, whereas the official price was \$1.90 per lb. at Pottinger street.

Inspector Moran told the Court that there had been a number of complaints about overcharging of butter in the black market.

Taking into consideration the fact that it was his first offence and that he was selling the butter for a friend, accused was cautioned and discharged.

Three tins of butter which was selling were confiscated.

OPIUM CASES

Two opium cases were decided by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday with Chief Revenue Officer R. P. Phillips prosecuting.

For the unlawful possession of four tins of raw opium in a bag of vegetables at the Mongkok Railway Station, Kwok Ah Mui was fined \$400 or six weeks imprisonment.

Chan Ko Kiu, was summoned for possessing three tins of raw opium and was fined \$300 or three weeks hard labour. Mr. Phillips told the court that accused struggled when searched. A jar of rice he was carrying dropped and broke and opium in balls was found inside. Accused was arrested at the Mongkok Railway Station on Mar. 15.

GUNMAN SENTENCED

Eighteen months hard labour was imposed on a Chinese gunman, Chung Kam, by Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday.

Inspector Byrne, who prosecuted, told the court that accused was stopped and searched by police at Reclamation Street on the night of Mar. 11. He had no fire-arms on him but led the police under Inspector Byrne to a hut in Castle Peak Road where a Japanese-type pistol loaded with eight rounds of ammunition was found. Accused pleaded guilty.

Dockyard Strike Ends

The Royal Naval Dockyard sit-down strike ended yesterday morning when all workers returned to their posts and resumed work.

In fulfilment of the promise made to the men on Thursday last, the Captain Superintendent of the Naval Dockyard saw the Labour Officer yesterday morning and on behalf of the men presented their principal demand, the restoration of basic rates of certain grades to those in force before the new rates were introduced by the Government in December.

As has already been explained by the Naval Authorities, they have no power to alter these new rates, except with the authority of the Government that laid them down.

A meeting of the Labour Board, it is understood, will be held on Tuesday next, presumably to discuss this demand, and the Yacht Authorities are scheduled to meet the men's representative again on Wednesday.

INDIAN NOTES "ILLEGAL"

Yesterday's Gazette declares that by Ordinance No. 111 of 1946 of the Government of India, all high denomination bank notes of the Government of India, which includes all currency notes issued by the Central Government or by the Reserve Bank (Rs.500, Rs.1,000 and Rs.10,000 notes) ceased to be legal tender after Jan. 12, 1946.

Owners of these notes in Hong Kong are advised to tender such notes at the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation within ten days for exchange of smaller denomination notes.

Money Mart

The past week has been again a decided source for bears, as gold has dropped 55 points and Chinese national-currency 15 to 20 points.

Yesterday the market was erratic, with buyers prevailing at the opening and fading out at the close.

Chinese national currency opened at HK\$2.36 to C.N. \$1,000 for futures and \$2.44 for spot, and closed at \$2.29 and \$2.39 respectively, the same as the previous day's closing quotations.

Gold made a slight recovery from the previous day's plunge and with slight fluctuations remained steady at \$420 per tael. U.S. dollars weakened to \$4.70 for \$20 bills and lower for smaller denominations. English Sterling on the other hand appreciated to \$17.00, while Australian pounds were unchanged at \$12.60.

Clashes Reported In Manchuria

CHUNGKING, MARCH 16.—THE COMMUNIST NEWS SERVICE IN CHUNGKING TODAY REPORTED CLASHES BETWEEN NATIONALIST AND PRO-COMMUNIST FORCES IN MANCHURIA, UNDER THESE CAPTIONS: "KUMINTANG TROOPS FLOODING NORTH-EAST" AND "CIVIL WAR ELIMINATION." THE NEWS SERVICE SPOKE ALSO OF A NATIONALIST "OFFENSIVE" IN EASTERN LIAONING AND CLASHES IN OTHER LOCALITIES.

It also alleged, rather belatedly that between Feb. 8 to Feb. 20, five Nationalist divisions attacked forces of the "democratic allied army" on both sides of the Peiping-Mukden railroad.

Concern over the situation in Manchuria, arising over the clashes between Nationalist and Communist troops, was reflected in an editorial today in the influential newspaper "Ta Kung Pao." The Manchurian problem, it said, was subtle, complicated and serious and had to be faced with tactful deliberation or it would become a source of disaster to the nation.

Russia should withdraw all her troops and local military and political affairs should be settled among the Chinese themselves, the paper declared.

The so-called democratic allied army, it said, made its appearance only after Russian troops entered Manchuria.

Two Alternatives
"We firmly believe," the paper asserted, "that Russia will finally withdraw her troops." But after the Russians withdraw, it added, Nationalist and "democratic" troops would be everywhere in Manchuria and Communists would request Government to recognise the "democratic" army.

If Government did so it would only create a "special situation" in Manchuria. If Government refused to recognise this democratic allied army, there would be another civil war.

The "Ta Kung Pao" appealed to the Communists to consider the best interests of the nation. It said if the Communists secured control of Manchuria, they would certainly lose their political life because the Chinese people hated those who "disintegrate their own country by using a foreign power."

Soong Proposal
The "Ta Kung Pao" also said that as far as it knew, Chinese Premier T. V. Soong, during the negotiations which resulted in the conclusion of the Sino-Soviet treaty, proposed that the two countries should not build defences along their common border. "But this did not attract much attention from the Soviet government."

Finally, the "Ta Kung Pao" suggested firstly, that there should be no obstacles to China's assuming sovereignty over Manchuria, secondly, immediately after the Soviet troops withdraw, the armed Chinese forces in Manchuria should be reorganised, thirdly, that after this had been accomplished, the people of Manchuria should have the right to elect their own political councils and local government. — Associated Press.

Was Her Face Red!

A young Chinese, Yue Chau-chuen, was charged before Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Summary Military Court yesterday with inflicting grievous bodily harm upon Tsang Mei at No. 152, Des Voeux Road Central, third floor, by rubbing some substance on complainant's face.

Accused pleaded guilty. Chinese Sub-Inspector Lau, who prosecuted, said that accused invited complainant to his room at the Sun Toi Shan Boarding House on the evening of March 9. During a conversation with the girl, he suddenly rubbed something on her face. She looked in the mirror and found her face had gone red.

Accused was arrested and found in possession of a packet of Chinese medicine. Accused said that the medicine, which he used, was very mild and was obtainable. Application of the medicine only produced the effect of redness on complainant's face. Accused was fined \$5 and ordered to pay \$10 compensation to complainant.

The preacher at the 11 o'clock Service at St. John's Cathedral this morning will be the Bishop of Hong Kong, who has just returned to the Colony from Shanghai.

TRADING WITH SIAM

There has been a certain amount of uncertainty in business circles as to the extent to which commercial relations with Siam are permitted in present circumstances. Ships, for example, proceeding to Siam for rice have so far been unable to accept commercial cargo in either direction.

The question has, however, now been clarified by the Trading with the Enemy (Authorization) Siam Order, 1946, and Trading with the Enemy (Customs) (Amendment) Siam Order, 1946, issued on March 9 by the U.K. Board of Trade.

The effect of the orders is to authorise henceforth trade with persons resident or carrying on business in Siam except for those concerns incorporated under the laws of a State still at war with Great Britain or controlled by persons resident in such States. This means that Hong Kong merchants will once again be free to import to and export from Siam, and British ships will be free to carry cargo to and from Siam, with very few restrictions. The orders will be published shortly in the Government Gazette.

PACIFIC AIR MAILS

San Francisco, Mar. 16. Seventy-five ground crewmen will leave by air to-day to aid the operation of the new trans-Pacific air mail service. The new service giving daily flights to Tokyo, Guam and Hawaii announced yesterday will start its Tokyo round-trips on March 18.—Associated Press.

BRITISH FASHIONS TO BE BOOSTED

(By Margaret Bradbury)

LONDON, MARCH 16. TEN OF BRITAIN'S LEADING FASHION DESIGNERS HAVE FOR THE FIRST TIME Banded TOGETHER TO BOOST THE EXPORT OF BRITISH CLOTHES AND MATERIALS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. THEY ARE HARDY AMIES, CHARLES CREED, VICTOR STIEBEL, NORMAN HARTNELL, MOLYNEUX, DICKBY MORTON, BIANCA MOSCA, PETER RUSSELL, ANGELO BALANGHE, AND WORTH.

Overseas demands for British fashions have never been greater than to-day. During the past month overseas buyers have placed orders valued at several thousand pounds for women's clothes. Exact figures of these transactions are not available because British clothes manufacturers, already flooded with more orders than they can promptly fulfil, are not anxious at this stage to put themselves in the position of having to keep their overseas markets waiting. But the United States, Canada, Denmark, Sweden and South Africa have all ordered Cumberlands and Scottish tweed suits, tailored tweed dresses and evening gowns.

Board Restrictions
For the past six years, London designers have been working without Continental inspiration, and now the world wants to see what they can produce. But wartime clothing restrictions and permits are still in force. Strict austerity regulations on the style of garments for export have been lifted, but wholesalers manufacturers here, ready to produce the goods, are faced with cloth and wool allocations which, they say, are not nearly enough to meet the present demand for supplies.

The British Board of Trade urges the importance of exports. But if the fashion industry is to develop, there, much more help must be given to the makers of fashion garments. A London wholesale buyer told me: "If necessary the export of piece goods to European countries should be curtailed, so that makers-up can have more material."

Extravagant Clothes
The reputation of British tweeds and woollens is already well established abroad. What is wanted now is output, and we want to give it to them. With two or three dress shows a day, London fashion designers

are keeping the overseas buyers busy. Reports from the fashion houses include:

MOLYNEUX: We have shipped 230 models to America and Canada, and more will be going when it is possible to Scandinavian countries.

WORTH: Coats, skirts and tailored mens-style suits are popular in Europe. Requests for evening dresses have come from California.

VICTOR STIEBEL: "Extravagant" clothes are in demand. Buyers want evening clothes with glamour and femininity.

In London's designing shops to-day smaller waists, emphasised by padded hips and full skirts, are the secrets of the first peace-time dresses for export.

Broad shoulders with downward tapering lines are giving way to "pyramid" style clothes—with width at the skirt hem and the line tapering upwards towards the shoulders. New finger length top coats are tight waisted with generous flares towards the hem.

Afternoon dresses are cut out with full fluted tunics or peplums, the better to draw attention to the waistline. Seams yokes and cut, combine to draw attention to waist and hips.

Evening dresses are notable for their intricately draped skirts. Some of the draping lightens the line below the knee with the skirt flowing out towards the feet.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 16. New York Cotton futures yesterday continued to fluctuate within a narrow range but the growing opposition to the proposed higher cotton margins, smaller movement of cotton into government hands and sharp reductions in government holdings contributed to the steadiness of the market. Quotations at the close were as follows: March 26.60, May 26.63, July 26.63.—Associated Press.

"Chinese Medicine" Was Newsprint

A Chinese merchant, Wong Yiu-fung, of No. 13, Ko Shing Street, was charged before Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Summary Military Court yesterday with attempting to export nine cases of printing paper weighing 4,500 pounds.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada for the prosecution, said that at about 8 p.m. on March 14 a Chinese revenue officer in Connaught Road Central saw a hand truck

loading on board junk No. 2717, lying alongside the Sai Kong wharf. The cargo was stencilled and marked for Bangkok per s.s. "Newchwang." When examined the cases were found to contain newsprint. The shipping declaration represented the cargo to be Chinese medicine.

The prosecution asked for a serious view of the case, stating that accused was deliberately smuggling.

A fine of \$1,000 and an order for confiscation of the paper was imposed.

Another Case

Another merchant, Ng Him-chuen, was fined \$3,500 for attempting to export 83 bales of printing paper.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada assisted by C.P.O. Ward appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. F. H. Loseby pleaded guilty on behalf of the accused.

According to the prosecution, it was stated that about 7.45 a.m. on March 14, a Chinese revenue officer at the Chiu Chau wharf, Connaught Road Central, saw two hand trucks loaded with 33 bales of cargo, which was being put on board a junk. He examined the packages and found they contained printing paper. The cargo belonged to the Hop Fung Shing Firm at No. 63, Bonham Strand West, where accused was responsible for the goods.

The paper was valued at \$4,500. Mr. Loseby said his client was the salesman of the firm, and his client only took charge of the business as the master was away. His client did not know that an export permit was necessary for the paper.

Difficult Period
Mr. Churchill said that he had never recommended an Anglo-American military alliance or treaty but only a free, voluntary fraternal association.

Mr. Churchill added: "I do not believe war to be inevitable or imminent," and spoke of the widespread sympathy of English-speaking people for Russia.

"If the Soviet Government does not take advantage of this sentiment, if they, on the contrary discourage it, the responsibility surely, is theirs. There is no reason why the Soviet should feel ill-rewarded for her efforts in the war."

"If her losses have been grievous, her gains have been magnificent. Her two tremendous antagonists, Germany and Japan, have been laid low. Japan was overthrown almost entirely by American arms. Russia recovered, almost without striking a blow, all she had lost to Japan 40 years ago."

"In the West, the Baltic States and a large part of Finland have been incorporated in Russia. The Curzon line is now no longer questioned."

Difficult Period
Mr. Churchill said: "Suspensions will be swept away if we get through the present difficult period safely and if British, American and Russian peoples are allowed to mingle freely with one another and see how things are done in their respective countries."

"I was invited to give my counsel freely in this free country and I am sure the hope which I expressed in the Missouri speech for the increasing association of our countries, will come to pass not because of any speech which may be made but because of the tides that flow in human affairs and in the course of the unfolding of destiny."

Mr. Churchill added that in the last 10 days the "situation has changed greatly as a result of decisions which must have been made some time ago. Instead of calm discussion, we now find ourselves in the presence of swiftly moving events which no one can measure at the moment. I may be called upon to speak about the new situation when I get back home." — Associated Press.

Five Die In Macao Fire

An explosion and subsequent fire at the Tat Wo Petrol Refinery on Green Island in Macao caused the death of at least five victims and injuries to numerous others.

The explosion, the origin of which is not yet known, occurred shortly after four o'clock, and once the petrol was ignited the place was immediately enveloped in flames which became so fierce that it took fire fighters two hours to bring them under control.

It was known that an indeterminate number of workers were trapped on the premises, and as soon as the fire was put out, excavation work commenced on the debris. By late at night five charred bodies, burnt beyond recognition, were recovered. Work is still going on.

Scenes reminiscent of a coal pit disaster were to be witnessed as men, women and children crowded round the burnt-out refinery awaiting news of missing relatives.

Hunted Nazi Shoots Himself

Tereford, Germany, Mar. 16. Field Marshal Walther Von Model, who has been hunted ever since his army was crushed in the Ruhr trap a year ago, committed suicide by shooting himself on April 21, 1945, British intelligence officers announce.

The British said that Model feared if he surrendered to the Western allies he would be turned over to the Russians as a war criminal.

Model was a group commander on the Russian front, prior to his transfer to the Western front, and was among the German officers held responsible by the Russians for the deaths of 577,000 persons in the Latvia concentration camps and the deportation of 175,000 others as slave labourers.

Obituary

J. V. CROWE

Washington, Mar. 16. John Virell Crowe, who was among the most widely known Americans in the Orient, died last night at his mansion, according to his wife who advised his friends here.

Crowe was the Far Eastern Manager of the Ford Motor Company with Headquarters at Shanghai. He had planned to return to China shortly to rehabilitate Ford's shattered properties.

Crowe lived many years in the Philippines, China and Japan.—Associated Press.

TWO YEARS' HARD FOR HAVING FIRE-ARMS

Appearing before Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Summary Military Court yesterday several unemployed Chinese were sentenced to two years' hard labour for possessing arms and ammunition.

A 22-year-old Chinese, Chan Yin, who was arrested on information at about 8.30 p.m. on March 7, was charged with unlawful possession of a .38 revolver and five rounds of ammunition at room No. 12, Toi Shan Boarding House, Des Voeux Road Central. According to Detective-Inspector Watson, accused was searched inside his room and a fully loaded revolver was found concealed under his jacket.

Sentence of two years' hard labour was imposed. Cheung Kau, 24, unemployed, who was charged with possession of a .38 Colt revolver, and six rounds of ammunition at No. 28, Aberdeen Street on March 8, was given a similar sentence.

Accused was arrested in Kowloon, and on his information the revolver was found in a paper parcel at No. 28, Aberdeen Street. Lo Cheong was found in possession of a .25 automatic pistol and seven rounds of ammunition in Des Voeux Road Central about 10.30 p.m. on March 7. According to Inspector Watson, accused was searched by two

Chinese detectives who had received information. Accused was found with the pistol with a magazine of six rounds and a round in the gun.

Accused was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. A Korean, Kim Noong-fang, alias Wong Hi-suen, was given a similar sentence when charged with a similar offence.

Inspector Ewins of No. 2, Police Station, stated that on information received, Police visited No. 48, Spring Garden Lane. Accused was searched, and a Mauser pistol and eight rounds of ammunition found.

Major-General F. W. Festing, G.B.E., D.S.O., G.O.C., Hong Kong, returned yesterday via Foochow after a short trip to Shanghai.

Government is calling for tenders for repairs to Kowloon Hospital and to the European Quarters at Stanley Gai.

PAY INCREASE FOR HONG KONG POLICE

Increased pay and new opportunities for promotion are features of a new scheme to encourage Chinese to qualify as Police Sub-Inspectors.

In future probationary Sub-Inspectors on appointment will draw \$130 a month as salary instead of \$75 as before. They will be eligible for promotion to Inspector and Chief Inspector. If specially selected they will be advanced to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The salaries of Sub-Inspectors reach a maximum of \$220; Inspectors \$360 and Chief Inspectors \$470 a month.

There are now 55 Chinese Sub-Inspectors in training at the Police Training School. A large proportion of these officers have passed the matriculation examination in the various colleges in Hong Kong.

They have received great encouragement by the introduction of improved conditions of service recently approved by the Colonial Office.

Same Uniform
From now on these Chinese officers will wear the same uniform and badge of rank as British officers.

Quarantine restrictions imposed by the Hong Kong Administration on arrivals from Bangkok on account of cholera have been removed.

QUEEN'S

TEL. 31453

TODAY EXTRA PERFORMANCE AT 12.30 P.M.

Every Song A Hit! Every Dance A Knockout!
The Screen's Biggest Musical Yet!

MOON OVER MIAMI

A 20th CENTURY FOX PICTURE

NEW! ATTRACTION !!!

IN HIS BIGGEST AND GREATEST ROLE

"SON OF FURY"

A 20th CENTURY FOX PRODUCTION

CENTRAL & ALHAMBRA

DAILY AT

2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

DAILY AT

2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 P.M.



A Paramount Picture

The Miracle of Morgan's Creek

DON'T MISS IT! MAJESTIC YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE!

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY

At 12.30, 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 p.m.

"BATHING BEAUTY"

(IN TECHNICOLOR)

STARRING ESTHER WILLIAMS and RED SKELTON

THE RECORD BREAKING PICTURE IN MOTION PICTURE HISTORY!

CONCLUDED 34 DAYS RUN AT THE KING'S THEATRE

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture.

ORIENTAL

4 SHOWS: 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15
Showing To-day and To-morrow
A NEW EXOTIC ADVENTURE!
DOROTHY LAMOUR
The Queen of the Tropics
And a New Jungle Male
RICHARD DENNING in

"BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON"

SAVAGE NATIVES!

PAGAN LOVE!

The entire picture in Technicolor

CATHAY

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.

See all Hollywood

Stars' parades on the Stage

"FOLLOW THE BOYS"

Starring Jeanette MacDonald,

Marlene Dietrich,

George Raft and Vera Zozina

Canadian M.P. On A Serious Charge

OTTAWA, MARCH 16.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND FOUR GOVERNMENT SCIENTIFIC WORKERS WERE YESTERDAY ACCUSED OF TRANSMITTING SECRET DATA TO RUSSIA, INCLUDING DETAILS OF THE SUPER-EXPLOSIVE "R-D".

FRED ROSE, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND KNOWN AS THE FIRST COMMUNIST ELECTED TO THE LEGISLATIVE BODY, WAS ARRESTED ON A WARRANT WHICH CHARGED HE "DID UNLAWFULLY FOR PURPOSES PREJUDICIAL TO THE SAFETY AND INTEREST OF CANADA OBTAIN, COLLECT, RECORD, PUBLISH AND COMMUNICATE TO OTHER PERSONS SKETCHES, PLANS, MODELS, ARTICLES, NOTES AND OTHER DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION CALCULATED AND INTENDED TO BE DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY USEFUL TO A FOREIGN POWER TO WIT: THE U.S.S.R."

The Royal Commission said that Dr. Raymond Boyer, assistant professor of chemistry at McGill University, admitted giving Russia full information about his work with "R-D".

Boyer was mentioned in the arrest warrant with Rose as the person with whom Rose conspired.

The Commission in its second interim report, disclosed that three other scientific workers connected with secret research for the government during the war had turned over to the Soviet Union highly confidential details. The Commission has now identified eight government employees operating in the Moscow-directed "network" in Canada.

SQUADRON-LEADER HEDD. Fred Rose was not named by the Royal Commission but was taken into custody by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Superintendent Joseph Brunet said at Montreal that Rose would be arraigned on charges which are "most definitely" connected with the espionage investigation.

In addition to Boyer the Royal Commission named Harold Gordon, assistant to the head of the Production Control Department of the Allied War Supplies Limited, a government company producing chemicals and explosives; Squadron-Leader Matt Simone, Nightingale, telephone technician employed in the construction of military airports and Dr. Davis Shuger, Doctor of Physics at McGill University.

When arraigned in the Court of Sessions, Rose entered no plea to the charge that he had violated the Official Secrets Act. He was held for hearing on March 22 under a \$10,000 bond.

Rose is 38 years of age, was born in Lublin, Poland, of nationalized Canadian parents and came to Canada at the age of 12.

WORKED IN RUSSIA. As a member of the executive committee of the "communist international" Rose worked in Russia.

Love Murder In Frankfurt

FRANKFURT, MAR. 16. IN THE FIRST FATAL LOVERS' QUARREL INVOLVING AN AMERICAN SOLDIER AND A FRAULEIN, A SERGEANT WAS KILLED YESTERDAY BY A SHOT FROM HIS OWN GUN.

The gun was found in the hands of the German girl whom he spurned.

Military Police investigating the instant death of the soldier, attached to the American Army's European Headquarters, were studying the possibility of murder.

The girl, blonde 20-year-old Ingeborg Fisher, who was found standing over the sergeant's body, said the killing was accidental. The soldier was shot through the heart in his billet at Hedderheim, Frankfurt. The sergeant's name was withheld by Army Authorities pending notification of his next of kin.—Associated Press.

SOVIET CHARGED

Chungking, Mar. 16. The Catholic newspaper "Social Welfare" alleged that the Soviet authorities transported 500,000 Japanese prisoners of war from Manchuria to Siberia and were giving military training in northern Heilongjiang to the remaining 200,000 there.

The paper also charged the Russians with giving military training to 200,000 Koreans in the Soviet zone of Korea.—Associated Press.

SEAMEN RESCUED

Rotterdam, Mar. 16. Twelve crewmen of the Norwegian steamer "Betty" listed as missing after the vessel struck a mine off Zandvoort two days ago, were reported to have been brought ashore yesterday at Antwerp.

One man was still missing. Ten had been rescued previously. The ship itself was said to have been towed ashore between the Hook of Holland and Middelburg.—Associated Press.

Brothels To Go

Paris, March 16.

The suppression of brothels throughout France and the abolition of special police permits for prostitutes were among the measures adopted at today's cabinet meeting.

Special establishments for the training of prostitutes for other work are to be instituted.

The cabinet also decided on the nationalization of certain insurance companies, but details are not yet available.—Reuter.

MINISTER'S LITTLE JOKE

London, Mar. 16.

Mr. Tom Williams, Minister of Agriculture, told this one at a Red Cross agriculture luncheon here today: A father who wanted to know in what direction his son's talents lay put a bible, a sovereign and a bottle of whisky on a table and stood behind a curtain to watch the youth's reaction.

The son came in, put the bible below his arm, pocketed the sovereign and then took a generous swig from the whisky bottle. "My God," said the father, "he is going to be a politician."—Reuter.

South Africa Claims Old German Territory

CAPETOWN, MAR. 16.

FIELD MARSHAL JAN SMUTS, PRIME MINISTER OF SOUTH AFRICA, TOLD THE UNION ASSEMBLY TO-DAY THAT AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS' ORGANISATION, SOUTH AFRICA WILL CLAIM THE FORMER GERMAN TERRITORY OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, NOW UNDER LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATE, SHOULD BE INCORPORATED INTO THE UNION.

"We claim, in the interests of the Union of South Africa and of South-west Africa, that the mandated territory should be incorporated as part and parcel of Union territory," Field Marshal Smuts said. "I intend to plead our case as strong as possible before the U.N.O. If I don't succeed, I shall fall back on the status quo."

He declared that South-west Africa was not only already a part of the Union from an administrative point of view, but was also an integral part of the Union's defence system. The South-West Africa Assembly, he pointed out, had passed an unanimous resolution in favour of such incorporation.

Field-Marshal Smuts said he did not want to floor the U.N.O., and if he was able to carry out his claim for annexation of South-west Africa, he would be willing, "as our contribution to the new system in the world," to give the U.N.O. all information about the progress of the inhabitants. And steps taken to improve conditions there.

Field-Marshal Smuts announced that he intended to discuss the matter with the British and Dominion Governments. The native tribes were being consulted about the incorporation, and their reactions were most favourable, he said.—Reuter.

Mr. Bevin Not Attending

London, Mar. 16.

It is learned in London, writes Reuters diplomatic correspondent, that the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, has at present no intention of attending the meeting of the U.N.O. Security Council in New York on March 25.

The leading British representative will be Sir Alexander Cadogan, Britain's permanent representative at the U.N.O. and former British Ambassador to China.

Mr. Bevin has arranged to see the Polish Commander in Italy, General Anders, to-day.—Reuter.

Gromyko's Opinion

New York, Mar. 16.

Russian Ambassador Gromyko, asked to comment on Anglo-Soviet-American relations upon his return from Canada, asserted: "We must have good relations. It is imperative for the three countries and the U.N.O."

Asked if he planned to listen to Winston Churchill's address by radio, he replied: "Well, if my radio set is in good order, I will listen."

In response to a request for comment on Mr. Churchill's Fulton speech, Gromyko asserted: "I have nothing special to say, but the speech was a bad one."—Associated Press.

Lisbon, March 16. Mr. Winston Churchill will shortly visit Portugal where he will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Law from Colmar University.—Reuter.

SHOWING TO-DAY KING'S At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

This Theatre proudly presents the most important attraction in a decade of Motion Picture History!

"Mrs. MINIVER"

M.G.M.'S ACADEMY AWARD WINNER.



Starring GREER GARSON

WALTER PIDGEON

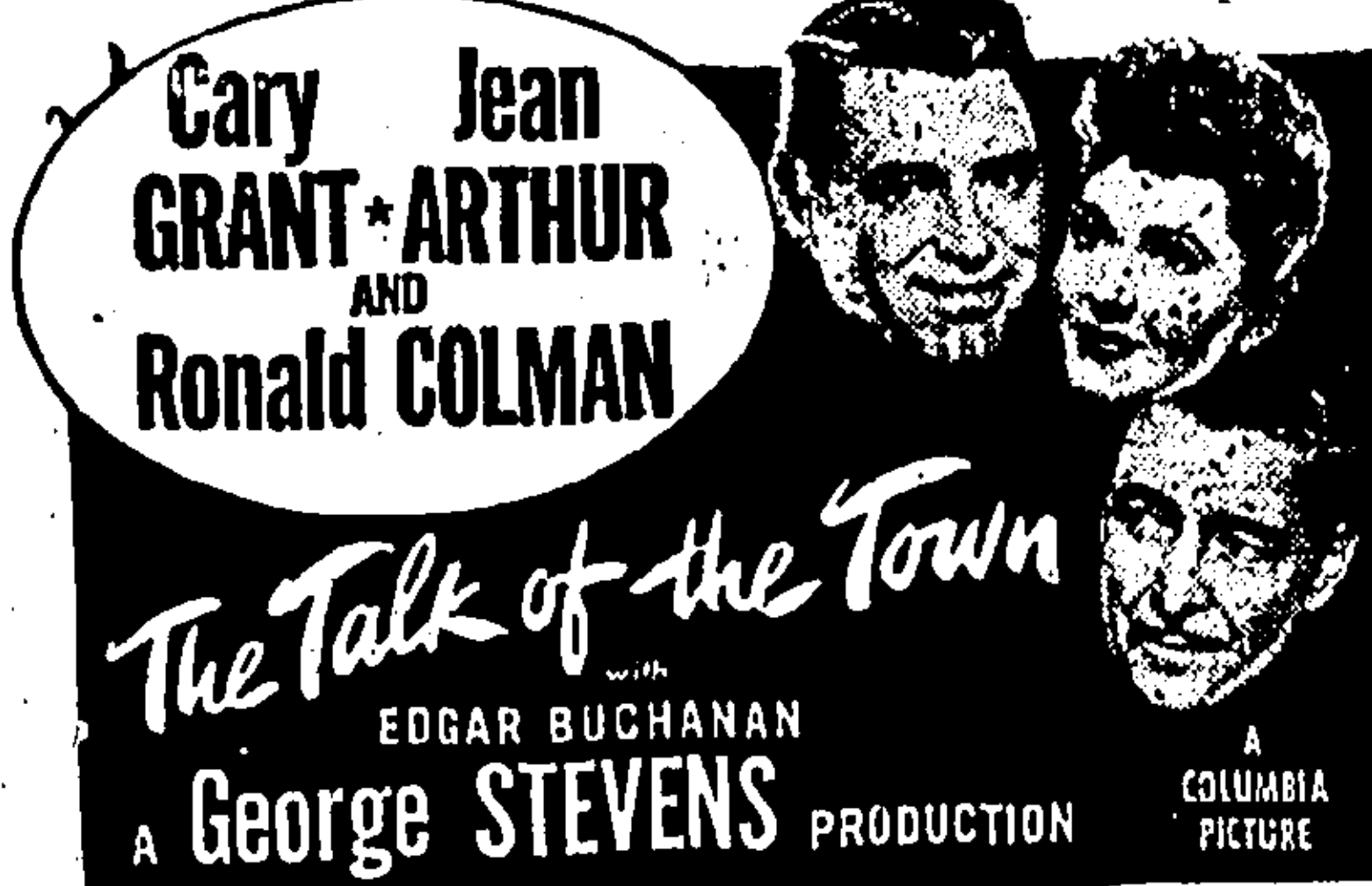
LEE THEATRE

EXTRA PERFORMANCE AT 12.30 P.M. TO-DAY
RITA HAYWORTH

"COVER GIRL"

SHOWING AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

Starring stars in a joyously exciting romance!



Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, and Ronald Colman

The Talk of the Town
A George STEVENS PRODUCTION
A COLUMBIA PICTURETOWN BOOKING OFFICE
at MESSRS. W. HAKING & CO.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING
BOOKING HOURS FROM 11 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Popular In-Madrid

LONDON, MAR. 16. MADRID RADIO HAS COME TO THE DEFENCE OF MR. CHURCHILL.

The government-controlled Spanish station denies that Churchill "uttered any threat against Moscow," in the Fulton Missouri speech, and says the "aggressive attitude can be found much easier in the deeds of Russia than in the words of Churchill's. It adds: "Russia not only terrorizes small nations, but also seriously menaces the great powers."—Associated Press.

BRITISH POSITION IN TRANSJORDAN

London, Mar. 16. The possibility that Britain will be granted bases in Transjordan when that country has attained its independence was acknowledged yesterday in high British circles.

"It is speculation only, but perhaps intelligent speculation," an official source said in answer to questions.

The matter of a possible kingdom for Emir Abdullah, now negotiating details in London of the release of Britain's League of Nations mandate over Transjordan, was described as "something for him to decide after his country has been granted her sovereign independence."—Associated Press.

White Rajah Returning

London, March 16. Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, 72-year-old Rajah of Sarawak, will probably return to Sarawak by air on March 28.

The Rajah recently proposed to the Colonial Office that he should cede the state of Sarawak to Britain as a crown colony.

He will be accompanied by the Rance when he receives his territory from Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander in Southeast Asia.

The Rajah will then be in the position to abdicate and cede the territory to the Crown.—Reuter.

Ford Strike Over

London, March 16. The strike at the Ford Motor Works at Dagenham was ended with workers agreeing this afternoon to resume work on Monday, following a conference at the Ministry of Labour this morning.

At the meeting the men accepted the terms, which include a provision for full recognition of trade unions for negotiating wages and conditions of employment.

The strike at Dagenham had rendered 11,000 men idle. Meanwhile, at Coventry the position is unchanged, 4,000 men remaining on strike in a number of works.—Reuter.

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20 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE
INSERTION PREPAID. \$1
FOR EACH ADDITIONAL
INSERTION. ADDITIONAL
WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD
PER INSERTION

\$2

Replies are awaiting at our
Office for Box Nos. 23, 33, 36,
47, 62, 71.

WANTED KNOWN

NOWHERE ELSE can you see
for yourself such a magnificent
collection of "pre-war made" ex-
quisitely-carved, hand-campor-
lined chests as now shown by
Made Elite, 22 Queen's Road
Central. Also unpacked directly
from Szechow "Finest" pure silk
embroidered pyjamas, kimono
etc. with "washable" embroideries.
Seeing is believing!

SPRING sale at Salon de Mode,
No. 4, Alexandra Building, Dresses
for all occasions.

NANYANG Commercial Academy
has trained young business people
for more than twenty years both
in Shanghai and Hongkong. Come
and join our full commercial
course, as there are still a few
vacancies. We have recently
bought fifteen typewriters. Our
typewriting course is the most
perfect one in Hongkong.

POSITIONS VACANT

WANTED Accountant for an in-
dustrial concern. Must know
English and Chinese and have
previous experience in accountancy
and stockexchange. Please write
stating experience, age and salary
required with copies of test-
imonials. Box No. 71, "Ch.
Mail."

WANTED by an old established
firm. LADY STENOGRAPHER
AND TYPIST, also experienced
in clerical work. State qualifica-
tion, age and salary required
with copies of testimonials. Box
No. 72, "China Mail."

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One "Hercules"
man's bicycle, good condition.
Highest offer. Apply Lieut.
Parnell, H.M.S. Woodcock. May
be inspected by arrangement.

LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and
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SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS

Auctioneers, Surveyors, & etc.
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THE HONG KONG
ELECTRIC CO., LTD.CHINA LIGHT AND POWER
CO., LTD.

Under Direction of
Military Administration.
ELECTRICITY CHARGES

Consumers are informed that
charges for electricity from the
18th March 1946 will be based on
1941 rates plus 100 per cent
surcharge. Accounts should be
paid as previously at the follow-
ing offices:—

Hong Kong

Gloucester Arcade, Gloucester
Building.

Possession Street Substation,
64 Lower Lascar Row.

Wanchai Substation, 74 John-
ston Road.

Kowloon

Yau Ma Tei Substation—Nathan
Road.

Administrative Offices—Ar-
gyle Street.

Special rates will be given for
a BULK SUPPLY.
THE HONG KONG
ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
CHINA LIGHT AND POWER
CO., LTD.

Under Direction of
Military Administration.

BRIDGE
NOTES

In order to be effective, a Bridge
swindle must be plausible. To-day's
hand illustrates a point which all
swindlers ought to keep in mind:
South, Dealer

North-South vulnerable
S. J 9 8 4
H. K 8
D. A J 9 8
C. 7 5 4
S. 7 2
H. 9 7 3 2
D. K 8 7 4
C. 10 6 3
S. K Q 10 9
H. A J 6
D. Q 10 5 8
C. A J

The bidding:
South West North East
1S Pass 2S Pass 3S Pass
4S Pass 5S Pass 6S Pass
7S Pass 8S Pass 9S Pass
10S Pass 11S Pass 12S Pass

West opened the dance of diamonds,
and South thought for a moment
before he played the first card. The
hand was either a four-trick or a six-
trick. In the former case a finesse
would probably succeed; and then even
if East ruffed a later round of diamonds,
the contract would be made. If the
hand were a singleton, it would be
better to put up dummy's diamonds
at once in the hope that West would be
unable to get a diamond ruff. Unable
to decide with the lead meant, South
tried the finesse—holding a swindle in
reserve if it should turn out that he
had made the wrong guess.

He therefore played a low diamond
from the dummy. East played the
King, and South dropped the Queen
without a second's hesitation. Now
consider poor East's problem. If the
opening lead was a fourth best dia-
mond, South's diamond Queen was a
singleton. Why would South finesse
to use the diamond Ace for a club
diamond? From the bidding, it was
quite possible that West had two club
tricks and a high trump, so East
returned a club instead of a diamond,
and then South could easily draw
trumps and make his contract.

On the other point is worthy of mention.
If the three and two of diamonds were
exchanged, and West led the three of
diamonds, South could not deceive
anyone by dropping the Queen. West
could not hold the deuce, East would
have caught it. Hence South's play of
the Queen must be an attempted swindle.

Yesterday you were Merwin Malar's
partner and, with well-bored vulnerability,
you held:

S. K J
H. K J 9 4
D. 8 5
C. A J 9 3 2

The bidding:
Malar Jacoby You Schenken
1S Int Dbl Pass
2H (2)
ANSWER: Double. You ought to be
able to lead the contract without much
trouble, and you have no assurance of
being able to make any worth-while
contract of your own.

Score 100 per cent for double, 0 for
any other bid.

To-day you hold the same hand, and
the bidding continues:
Malar Jacoby You Schenken
1S Int Dbl Pass
2H (2)
Pass 3C (2)
What do you bid? (Answer
To-morrow).

QUESTION
To-day you hold the same hand, and
the bidding continues:
Malar Jacoby You Schenken
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2H (2)
Pass 3C (2)
What do you bid? (Answer
To-morrow).

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any other bid.

Red Intentions
Toward Turkey

(By JOHN L. SPRINGER)

WASHINGTON, MAR. 16.
THE MOVEMENT OF RUSSIAN FORCES IN IRAN RAISES WITH NEW EMPHASIS THE QUESTION OF SOVIET INTENTIONS TOWARD TURKEY.

RUSSIA HAS CALLED FOR THE RETURN OF KAR'S AND ARDAHAN, ON THE CAUCASIAN BORDER, WHICH WERE GIVEN OVER TO TURKEY IN THE TREATY OF 1921 AND FOR BASES IN THE DARDANELLES, VITAL STRAITS NOW UNDER TURKISH CONTROL THROUGH WHICH RUSSIAN SHIPS IN THE BLACK SEA COULD GET OUT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A Turkish spokesman said they will fight to resist these demands.

Behind the possible explosive issue lies the long history of suspicion and enmity between the two countries. Although Turkey nominally was neutral during most of world war No. 2 she declared war on Germany three months before the surrender.

In March last year, however, Russia denounced her 1921 treaty of friendship with Turkey and the Soviet press accused the Turks of associating too closely with the Nazis.

Genuine and prolonged friendship in Russo-Turkish relations has been lacking since the beginning of the 18th Century. In 1736, 1763, 1792, 1812 and again in 1953, squabbles over territory led to clashes.

Batum Area

In 1877 another war broke out and one result was the Russian absorption of the mountainous Kar's plateau where an independent Armenian government had set in the 9th and 10th centuries and where warriors had battled ever since with the result that many conflicting claims of ownership could be made.

Although Turkey found herself on the losing side in world war No. 1 she got Kar's and Ardahan region in 1921 as a result of a plebiscite held in part with land-lease goods but both her air force and navy are regarded as weak. Last year large scale Soviet manuevres near the Turkish border caused some concern in Ankara.

If more than manuevres are involved it is probable that Soviet policy to maintain good relations with Turkey since an unfriendly regime at the eastern end of the Mediterranean would potentially threaten her Empire lifeline.—Associated Press.

Oil Sources
As evidence of their activities in Iran and the Balkans the Russians appear to be trying to control all available sources of oil and to surround them with "friendly" land.

Turkey's Prime Minister Dr. Sukru Saracoglu said, however, his country has no hostile intentions and that "not a single Armenian lives in the disputed area and that its ownership is undeniable since the days when Russia could be regarded as so weak as to be non-existent."

The Turks also say they will call on the United Nations if Russia presses for rights in the Dardanelles. The status of the Straits was decided by the Montreux Convention signed in 1936 by nine world powers, including Russia. Under this agreement Turkey has the right to fortify the Dardanelles and control their use by warships.

Russia's "campaign of nerves" against Turkey now is almost one year old. The Turkish National Assembly in that time approved a defense budget calling for a strengthened army. It is believed the Turks could put two million men in the field equipped with modern weapons.

British Interest
Russia's "campaign of nerves" against Turkey now is almost one year old. The Turkish National Assembly in that time approved a defense budget calling for a strengthened army. It is believed the Turks could put two million men in the field equipped with modern weapons.

Another and perhaps most important reason for the Red demands is that this region dominates the valley of Batum, Russian pipeline terminal on the Black Sea.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

OUTWARD MAILS

Sunday, 17th March.		
Macao & Teinshan	9.00 a.m.	
Kongmoon	9.00 a.m.	
Swaboo	9.00 a.m.	
Straits and India via Madras	9.00 a.m.	
Canton	9.00 a.m.	
Monday, 18th March.		
Macao & Teinshan	9.00 a.m.	
Kongmoon	9.00 a.m.	
Swaboo	9.00 a.m.	
Straits and India via Madras	9.00 a.m.	
Canton	9.00 a.m.	
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney.	10.00 a.m.	
Airmail for Canton & Hoihow	10.00 a.m.	
Straits, Ceylon, India, Aden, East & South Africa, Egypt & Europe via Liverpool.	10.00 a.m.	
Kongmoon	10.00 a.m.	
Canton	10.00 a.m.	
Tuesday, 19th March.		
Macao & Teinshan	9.00 a.m.	
Kongmoon	9.00 a.m.	
Swaboo	9.00 a.m.	
Straits and India via Madras	9.00 a.m.	
Canton	9.00 a.m.	
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney.	10.00 a.m.	
Airmail for Canton & Hoihow	10.00 a.m.	
Straits, Ceylon, India, Aden, East & South Africa, Egypt & Europe via Liverpool.	10.00 a.m.	
Kongmoon	10.00 a.m.	
Canton	10.00 a.m.	
Wednesday, 20th March.		
Macao & Teinshan	9.00 a.m.	
Kongmoon	9.00 a.m.	
Swaboo	9.00 a.m.	
Straits and India via Madras	9.00 a.m.	
Canton	9.00 a.m.	
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney.	10.00 a.m.	
Airmail for Canton & Hoihow	10.00 a.m.	
Straits, Ceylon, India, Aden, East & South Africa, Egypt & Europe via Liverpool.	10.00 a.m.	
Kongmoon	10.00 a.m.	
Canton	10.00 a.m.	
Thursday, 21st March.		
Macao & Teinshan	9.00 a.m.	
Kongmoon	9.00 a.m.	
Swaboo	9.00 a.m.	
Straits and India via Madras	9.00 a.m.	
Canton	9.00 a.m.	
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney.	10.00 a.m.	
Airmail for Canton & Hoihow	10.00 a.m.	
Straits, Ceylon, India, Aden, East & South Africa, Egypt & Europe via Liverpool.	10.00 a.m.	
Kongmoon	10.00 a.m.	
Canton	10.00 a.m.	
Friday, 22nd March.		
Macao & Teinshan	9.00 a.m.	
Kongmoon	9.00 a.m.	
Swaboo	9.00 a.m.	
Straits and India via Madras	9.00 a.m.	
Canton	9.00 a.m.	
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney.	10.00 a.m.	
Airmail for Canton & Hoihow	10.00 a.m.	
Straits, Ceylon, India, Aden, East & South Africa, Egypt & Europe via Liverpool.	10.00 a.m.	
Kongmoon	10.00 a.m.	
Canton	10.00 a.m.	
Saturday, 23rd March.		
Macao & Teinshan	9.00 a.m.	
Kongmoon	9.00 a.m.	
Swaboo	9.00 a.m.	
Straits and India via Madras	9.00 a.m.	
Canton	9.00 a.m.	
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney.	10.00 a.m.	
Airmail for Canton & Hoihow	10.00 a.m.	
Straits, Ceylon, India, Aden, East & South Africa, Egypt & Europe via Liverpool.	10.00 a.m.	
Kongmoon	10.00 a.m.	
Canton	10.00 a.m.	

SHIPPING
MOVEMENTS

ARRIVALS

Yesterday: Helgo Moller, Ka-
ma, Roosevelt, Samdounless,
Parke and Jewel.

DEPARTURES

Yesterday: Newchwan, Sten-
tos, Broaddale, Carlton, Hoegh
Silverlight, President Taft, Dun-
lin and Cahaba.

SCHEDULED ARRIVALS

To-day: Varyan Bay, Empire
Charmin, Apollo, Empire Mow-
mer and Garden Parke.
To-morrow: Kinsland Eagle.

SCHEDULED DEPARTURES

To-morrow: Urding, Ariadne,
Saravannah.

PORT DIRECTORY

Cruisers: Bermuda, on North
Arm, Euryalus, A2 Buoy.
Minelayers: Ariadne, A1 Buoy.
Destroyers: Cockade, Aberdeen
Dock; Contest, on Euryalus; Fin-
stern, No. 5 Buoy; Hogue, M8;
Thracian, Boat Camber Kowloon;
Trafalgar, No. 5 Buoy.
Submarines: Talent, on Aorangi;
Tally Ho, on Springdale.
Escort Vessels: Rame Head,
No. 6 Buoy, Depot Ship; Crane,
on Rame Head; Opossum, Escort
Duties; Phoeasant, on Rame Head;
Whitford, A.F.D. 18; Redpole,
B25 Buoy; Whitesand Bay, Escort
Duties; Woodcock, Escort Duties.
Portuguese Sloop: Gonalo Velho,
Taikoo.

Merchant Ships: Agnes, An-
chored off Yaumati; Anhui, Tai-
koo; Doctor Likes, Empire Vice-
roy, Holts No. 2, to anchorage;
Empire Perils, Holts No. 1, Heavy
Lift Ship; Empire Brutus, Kow-
loon 4 North; Fooshing, G. E.
Clark, E14; Hanyang, B2 Buoy;
Molde Moller, Madras Wharf;
Belikon, E4; Jaastroom, Taikoo
Dock Wall; Kowloon; Lyder Sa-
gen, Taikoo; Mabelle, West Point;
Promiss, off Kowloon Dock; Sa-
muta, Cosmopolitan D. Dock;
Sarpen, E1; Samdounless, M12;
Saravannah, Madras Wharf;
Stinking, Sugar Refinery Wharf;
Townsend Harris, Holts No. 1;
Tosjer, Taikoo; Unita, M11;
Urbino (S.T.O.), Lycheekok.

FLEET TRAIN

Hospital Ships: Empire Clyde,
A7 Buoy; Helena Modjeska, Kow-
loon 4 South.
Store Carriers: Fernmoor, Mac-
kies Wharf; Sleaving, Oil Fuel
Wharf, Kowloon; H.M.A.S. Whang
Pu, Mackies Wharf, outside Fern-
moor.
Air Store Issuing Ships: Fort
Colville, E6.

SHIPS ADMINISTERED BY
COMMODORE

Minesweepers: Jewel, Emort
Duties; Courier, No. 8 Buoy;
Wave, West Wall; Sorene, West
Wall; Liberty, West Wall; Wel-
come, West Wall; Hare, M/S
Anchorage; Kelantan, No. 7 Buoy.
B.Y.M.S.: 2246, 2284, On Kelan-
tan; 2017, On Brown Ranger at
North Arm; 2163, 2080, 2018,
2064, Available Ships of M/S 180
Sail 0800; 2046, Sweeping.
Dan Layers: M.F.V. 1166, On
Kelantan; M.F.V. 280, Survey;
M.F.V. 1092, A.M. to Kowloon
Boat Camber; Oray, Dock Basin;
Trodday, Tidal Basin; Eduard
(M.F.V. 2046), Tidal Basin.
Oilers: Wave King, A9 Buoy,
Duty Oiler West; Vaseport, Hong
Kong D. Dock; Wave Empress,
E2, Duty Oiler East; Wave
Governor, M6.
Small Oilers: Brown Ranger,
Colerod, Darst Creek, Rapidol, Salt
Flat.
Water Boats: Loma Nova,
Seven Sisters, Wave.
N.S.I.S.: Baechus, A14 Buoy,
Duty N.S.I.S.; Fort Sandusky,
on Baechus at A14 Buoy; Hi-
kory Crest.
V.S.I.S.: Fort Wrangell, An-
chored A8; Fort Charlotte, A18;
Fort Constantine, M4, Duty V.S.-
I.S. (Aux.); Fort Duquenois, No.
18 Buoy, Duty V.S.I.S. (Deet &
Below).
A.S.I.S.: Hickory Glen, D4.
Boom Layers: Baronia, Boom
Defence Depot, Kowloon; Barbaia,
Boom Defence Depot, Kowloon.
Crane Ship: Salsu-Maru, Wel-
lington Wall.
Repair Ship: Springdale, Tidal
Basin.
Depot Ships: Aorangi, M1;
Aire, Dock West Wall.
Salvage Vessels: Salvator, Tai-
koo; King Salvor, Wellington
Wall; Prince Salvor, Wellington
Wall.
H.D.M.L. Flotilla: 1098, 1105,
1107, Aberdeen; 1060, 1105, 1150,
Patrol; 1082, Survey Duties;
1108, Wellington Basin.
Tugs: Empire Sam, Tidal
Basin, Duty Tug; Empire Jose-
phine, on Tally Ho; Rockwing,
Tidal Basin; Rockland, Tidal
Basin; Rockcliff, Tidal Basin;
Rockpogon, Tidal Basin.
L.O.L.: 11, 12, 123, 125, 175,
218, Coaling Camber, Kowloon.

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S.S. "ESANG" From SWATOW 12th March

S.S. "TAKSANG" From U.K. via Straits, Manila, 21st 60th March

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BLUE FUNNEL LINE

M.V. "AJAX" sails 19th. March for Liverpool via Straits

Britain To Demobilise Polish Army

London, March 16.

General Anders, Polish Commander in Italy, was yesterday informed Mr. Ernest Bevin that Britain has decided to demobilise all Polish armed forces abroad. It is understood from Polish quarters in London that General Anders, with certain reservations, has agreed to give support to the statement to be issued next Wednesday to Polish forces in Italy, Germany, Scotland and the Middle East.

These include an official proclamation on repatriation conditions from the Polish Government and a covering note on behalf of the British Government from Mr. Bevin.

It is understood that no decision has yet been taken either on the date on which the Polish forces are to be demobilised or on the future of those who refuse to return to Poland. On these questions, Britain's attitude will in part be determined by the size of the problems—e.g., the number of Poles who wish to remain abroad.—Reuter.

Japan In Bidding For World's Rice

HINGTON, MARCH 16.

TWENTY-THREE HUNGRY RICE-EATING NATIONS ARE CLAMOURING FOR THE HALF MILLION TONS OF CEREAL AVAILABLE TO THE WORLD, WITH JAPAN THE LARGEST BIDDER.

GENERAL MACARTHUR, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER OF THE FALLEN EMPIRE, IS ASKING THE ALLIED FOOD BOARD FOR 625,000 TONS OF RICE TO HELP MEET JAPAN'S MOST SEVERE FOOD CRISIS.

This claim came as a shock to the Indians, Chinese and other rice eaters who fought with the Allies.

"Fundamentally," say these peoples, "the Japanese are responsible in large part for the world's present troubles. We feel strongly that our food needs should have a preferred position ahead of those of our former enemies."

The rice requests from the 23 claimants aggregated more than two million tons. India has a mission in Washington asking one million tons of rice for 100,000,000 of its people, that the mission says, are "already directly affected by the worst food crisis ever to engulf India."

Hong Kong Request

China is asking for 312,000 tons of rice, claiming millions will die of hunger unless they get foreign aid. The Philippine Islands want 122,000 tons of rice, saying that their rice reduction is shattered from the ravages of the Japanese.

Other rice claimants, who present but one phase of the worrisome world food crisis, are British-occupied Ceylon which wants 250,000 tons and 90,000 tons of it quickly; Malaya, normally a heavy rice producer, 157,900 tons; Cuba, 60,000 tons; Netherlands East Indies, 39,000 tons and Hong Kong 41,000 tons.

These congregate claims are but a part of the food crisis Americans now are being asked to solve. With the lives of millions at stake, the decision day for the food board is expected about Thursday.—Associated Press.

Up To America

New York, March 16. Ex-President Herbert Hoover today said that the burden of saving hundreds of millions of persons from starving to death and dying of disease, falls on the American people.

Hoover, head of the American emergency food committee, said "To-day we are faced with areas in 30 nations where over 500,000,000 people are in danger of starvation during the next 120 days before the harvest of next July. The amount of breadstuffs now visible to supply these people from surplus countries is about 450,000,000 bushels but that is still about 400,000,000 bushels short of enough to maintain their present meager rations until next harvest. We also have a great gap in the supplies of fat. The major burden of bridging this gap is

NUERNBERG TRIAL

Why Hitler Attacked Russia

Grants To Colonies

London, Mar. 16. Grants and loans to the British colonies last month for development, welfare and research schemes, totalled £707,679, it was officially announced to-day. The largest grant was £282,000.—Reuter.

British Troops Withdraw

Jerusalem, Mar. 16.

British troops withdrew from the Biryat area of northern Palestine yesterday, permitting an estimated 1,500 Jewish settlers to undertake the establishment of a new community for former Jewish soldiers.

The British withdrawal ended a four-hour general strike in all Jewish towns and villages of northern Palestine in sympathy with the Biryat settlers.

The troops had occupied the projected new village on the contention that the site had not been officially approved by the Government.—Associated Press.

II Duce Disobeyed Der Fuehrer!

NUERNBERG, MARCH 16.

APPARENTLY MORE CONCERNED WITH AVOIDING BEING ACCUSED AS A POOR STRATEGIST THAN CLEARING THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM, HERMANN GOERING ILLUMINATED BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL YESTERDAY THE REASONS WHY GERMANY ATTACKED RUSSIA.

THE FORMER REICH MARSHAL REVEALED THAT HE HAD URGED HITLER TO TRY TO DIRECT THE USSR AGAINST ENGLAND. WHEN RUSSIAN FOREIGN COMMISSAR V.M. MOLOTOV VISITED BERLIN IN 1940, GOERING PROPOSED FOUR POINTS TO HITLER:

- 1—A mutual assistance pact between Bulgaria and Russia.
- 2—Disavowal of German interests in Finland.
- 3—Discussion of Russian interests in the Balkans.
- 4—Possible Russian aggression against Rumania through Bessarabia and a guaranteed exit for Russia through the Baltic Sea.

But Hitler, Goering told the Tribunal, believed Russia wanted to improve its position in Finland so as to get around Germany in the North and into the proximity of Swedish ore. He testified he shared Hitler's view that Russia was a menace and was building up a vast armament.

"Russia lowered its standard of living in favour of re-arming," Goering said. "We urged him (Hitler) to try to direct Russian efforts against England."

Mussolini's Trick

The now loose-skinned and no longer brilliantly uniformed former Luftwaffe chief testified he had urged Hitler to launch a new campaign against the Suez Canal, Gibraltar, Dakar and Casablanca. He told the Fuehrer, he said on the witness stand, that the Luftwaffe could not stand the strain of a two-front war which would give England time to rebuild its aircraft industry.

Goering revealed also that Mussolini secretly prepared to attack Greece in 1940 for "prestige purposes" against the wishes of Hitler.

He testified that when Mussolini's preparations were learned by the Fuehrer, the latter ordered the Duce to meet him but the Italian leader moved up the attack 48 hours so the Italian troops crossed the border four hours before the conference.

Mussolini told Hitler his troops would be in Athens in "a few hours," Goering added, "but of course they were thrown back and had to call on Germany for help."

No Looter!

Nuernberg, Mar. 16. An angry Hermann Goering denied that he was a looter of European art galleries and insisted that he paid for all the rare pieces he collected.

He testified that from the holdings of Jewish owners who had fled from their homes, Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler took

first choice for the museum at Linz, leaving the fat reichsmarshal only "the seconds." Goering claimed he planned to make reparations for all art objects from France by establishing a benefit fund for families of Frenchmen killed in the war, but admitted this never was done.

To charges that he personally promoted the black market in Paris and other cities to wreck the French economy, Goering replied that he had to go to the black market to get supplies which were hidden and that the black market was a natural consequence of war since it "still flourishes in France and in Germany to-day."

Goering admitted freely many of the allegations leveled against him and adhered to a strict Nazi Party line in his defense. He seemed particularly irritated at the French charges of art looting and went into great detail.

Total War

The former reichsmarshal bluntly told the tribunal he considered the 1907 Hague Convention on warfare outmoded, and argued that in modern total war everything in seized areas, including manpower, could legitimately be considered booty for the use of the conqueror.

He concluded the testimony in his own defense with a quotation which he attributed to Winston Churchill, "one of our strongest and toughest opponents," that "in a struggle for life or death there is no legality."

The quotation, the defense counsel said, was allegedly made by Mr. Churchill to Scandinavian correspondents in 1940. It was included in a German "white book."

Goering's renunciation of the Hague Convention was based on the contention that when it was conceived armies were remote from the civil population, but that now "everybody fights; even the child in a bombing raid fights."—Associated Press.

Frank Charged

Prague, Mar. 16. Karl Frank, former "Protector" of Bohemia and Moravia, appeared before a Czechoslovak Court to-day to hear himself accused of war crimes during his period of office.

Frank's case will begin on March 22 before four judges, three of whom spent periods in German concentration camps, it was announced.—Reuter.

U.S. Ambassador Sees Shah

LONDON, MARCH 16.

THE LONDON "DAILY TELEGRAPH" PRINTED YESTERDAY A TEHRAN DISPATCH SAYING THAT IN THE PAST FEW DAYS UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR WALLACE MURRAY HAS SEEN THE SHAH OF IRAN SEVERAL TIMES AND "GAVE HIM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT'S ASSURANCES THAT PERSIA'S CAUSE WILL BE DEFENDED."

United States Secretary of State James Byrnes refused to confirm or deny the report about Murray. But he did support the State Department's reports on Soviet troop movements in Iran with a statement that they came from reliable sources and, in some cases, from American representatives.

The story highlighted the tense situation in the Middle East. It followed the declaration by Iran's Minister of War that the Iranian army will "fight to the last man" if Russian troops move upon Tehran from their base at Kabul, 20 miles to the northwest. War Minister General Ahmed Sepahbod Amir also said the Shah planned to present the Russian Iranian question at the next session of the United Nations Security Council.

Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the U.N.O., said he was flying on Sunday from London to Washington to talk with President Truman before the U.N.O. Council meeting on March 26.

In Washington, the Russian Charge d'Affaires delivered a communication to Secretary of State Byrnes but it omitted any reference to Iran or Manchuria, dealing only with economic problems. Senator Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan and United Nations delegate, in a Senate speech advocated continuous meetings of the U.N.O. Security Council so the big powers could deal hourly with any trouble.—Associated Press.

CATHOLIC VOTE

Vatican City, Mar. 16. The Pope in an address this morning gave guidance for priests in the forthcoming political election in Italy. He declared: "Catholics may give their votes only to those candidates who will respect and defend the observance of Divine Law and the rights of religion and the Church in private and Italy."

The Pope added that priests must guide Catholics on political questions connected with larger outlines of the doctrine of the Church.—Reuter.

Boat Race Crews Warming Up

London, Mar. 16.

Oxford and Cambridge Boat race crews to-day made a shivering reappearance on the Thames tideway after an absence of seven years, to warm up for their traditional contest on March 30.

Dark Blues and Light Blues were alike blue with cold after a short spell on the river with a biting cross wind and rough water making conditions difficult. Some of the Oxford crew wore as many as three sweaters and after each period of rowing wrapped themselves in voluminous scarves.

The Oxford Dark Blues paddled to Chiswick Eyot—a distance of approximately 2½ miles from their boathouse at Putney—and were out for nearly an hour while Cambridge braved the cold for barely 15 minutes.—Reuter.

Softball

(By "ONLOOKER")

Softball fans and enthusiasts will have a treat in store for them to-day when the cream of Softball talent will be on view in the International Series for Mr. Dhun Ratnasek's Challenge Shield. Holder of the Shield is India.

As all the teams are evenly matched forecasting the results will be difficult and good games are anticipated. In the Great Britain-America tilt, Great Britain should win for they have a strong defence infield with the all-powerful Leonard brothers (Stan, Dave and Terry).

In the Portugal-China tussle, Portugal is strongly favoured and it is doubtful if China can cause an upset.

The following are to-day's games: Great Britain v. America (at 9.45 a.m. sharp). Umpires:—Nip Lum (plate), Tony Rebeiro and "Sunburn" Omar (bases).

Portugal v. China (at 11.00 a.m. sharp). Umpires:—"Doc" Molten (plate), F. A. Ewins and Robbins (bases).

Scorer:—Philo Remedios.

Basketball

The U.S.S. Tatum basketball team, champions of the basketball league in the Colony, have left on a tour to Shanghai where they will play in the China Theatre Championship. The tournament is open to all American ships in the Far East and the champions of each port will participate. The winning teams will play off for the Pacific Fleet Championship in Pearl Harbour.

The Tatum team is under Lt. J. G. Stayman.

"GHOST RACE"

Newmarket, Mar. 16. A "ghost" race was run over the Newmarket July course to-day when horses with jockeys wearing racing colours galloped the course.

As they passed the winning post, camera apparatus for photographing race finishes was given its first test.

There will be a public trial in about a fortnight's time. Present intentions are to install the camera at the Newmarket meeting which opens on April 6.—Reuter.

New York, Mar. 16. Major league exhibition baseball scores yesterday were: New York Americans 6, Boston Americans 4; New York Nationals 6, Philadelphia Americans 4; Cleveland 7, St. Louis Nationals 6; Philadelphia Nationals 7, Brooklyn 6; Cincinnati 1, Detroit 0; St. Louis Americans 7, Chicago Nationals 2; Pittsburgh 4, Chicago Americans 3.—Associated Press.

R.A.F. And Navy "B" Win Easily

ROYAL AIR FORCE AND NAVY "B" CONTENDERS FOR THE REHABILITATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE TITLE WON EASILY YESTERDAY IN THEIR GAMES AGAINST CIVILIAN "A" AND NAVY "A" RESPECTIVELY.

AT KOWLOON, KWONG WAH DEFEATED ROYAL ENGINEERS BY TWO CLEAR GOALS IN A KEENLY CONTESTED GAME AND AS A RESULT ARE NOW LYING SIXTH IN THE LEAGUE TABLE.

Though Civilians "A" were beaten by four clear goals they put up a creditable performance against a strong Royal Air Force side.

The Royal Air Force combined better and it was this factor which enabled them to win so comfortably, but a little more steadiness in front of goal might have enabled Civilians to score at least once.

Cotton, in Civilian goal, played a useful game and brought off several good saves, particularly in the first half. He had no chances with the goals against him. In front of him Leck played a steady game and was well partnered by Coul.

B. Govano made a return to the game after an absence of nearly a month and turned in a useful performance. He tackled well and sent through good passes to his forwards. Castillo was safe in his tackling but his clearances were weak and it was obvious he was badly in need of practice.

Poor Finishing

In the attack Rocha and M. Xavier both did well but their finishing was poor. Watson tried hard in the centre-forward position but was too well marked by Smith to be really dangerous. Mullins showed good ball control and made most of the openings for the other forwards.

Royal Air Force were without the services of Proctor and McCrystal in the defence.

Royal Air Force played well but they were not really tested. The defence with Smith in the pivotal position was in good form. Green making his first appearance played a sound game in goal while Lennox and Pennington, erstwhile half-backs, were cold.

The intermediate line consisted of three good spoilers who had the measure of the attacking forwards. Stokes led the line well and scored a good goal while both Hamilton and Lothian were seen in some good movements. Boyd and Broods on the wings were well marked but managed to send over good centres.

Royal Air Force scored midway through the first half through Hamilton and shortly after Stokes added another. In the second period further goals were scored by Lothian and Broods.

Royal Air Forces:—Green; Lennox and Pennington; Brown, Smith and Maraden; Boyd, Hamilton, Stokes, Lothian and Broods. Civilians "A":—Cotton; Leck and Coul; Castillo, B. Govano and Archibald; Xavier, Taylor, Watson, Mullins and Rocha.

Navy Match

In their second encounter this season Navy "B" beat Navy "A" by three clear goals after leading at the interval by two goals to nil. Navy "B", with the exception of Winney at centre-forward, had their usual line-up but Navy "A" had several newcomers in their side.

The Navy "B" team were definitely the better side by virtue of their understanding and combination. Crawford was again very much in the picture on the wing and was given excellent support by Owens. Winney filled the leader's role excellently and scored the third goal of the game.

The outstanding player in the "A" team was Bredon, in the pivotal position, while Archer on his left, also did well.

Navy "B" scored through Owens early in the first half and before the interval the same player increased the lead. In the second period Winney scored.

Navy "A":—Whitting; Adair and Sidell; Bundy, Bredon and Archer; Flynn, Urwin, Ovendon, O'Brien and Lodge. "Navy B":—Bax; Hogg and Stevens; Carr, Benson and Stevens; Crawford, Owens, Winney, Feenan and Griffith.

Kwong Wah Win

At Recoelo ground Kwong Wah beat Royal Engineers by two clear goals scored in the first half. The game was evenly contested and Kwong Wah fully deserved their victory, for with the full backs, Wong Suk-lee and Young Tso-chung, in good form the Sapper forwards could do nothing.

The Engineers' defence had a hard day but put up a good display. On the attack, Prior and Dalton did well. Li Kwok-tee, the Kwong Wah goalkeeper, was in brilliant form and brought off several good saves.

Kwong Wah opened the scoring ten minutes after the start through Wong King-cheung from a centre. Fung Kwan-sing and shortly after Cheuk Shek-kam increased the lead.

In the second half, Royal Engineers, aided by the wind, played much better and for a time did most of the attacking but found Wong and Yeung in good form. No goals were scored in the second half.

Royal Engineers:—Renne; Tierney and Harris; Townsley, Brazier and Wise (Capt.); McLaughlin, Gallagher, Prior, Ros and Dalton. Kwong Wah:—Li Kwok-tee; Wong Suk-lee and Yeung Tso-chung; Wong Sing-ping, Lau Chung-iewan and Lau Kwong-nam; Ho Ying-tun, Ip Pao-to, Fung Kwan-sing, Wong King-cheung and Cheuk Shek-kam.

To-Day's Game

In addition to their own supporters South China will have the full backing of all three Services in their League football games this afternoon at Causeway Bay against Eastern, the still unbeaten team.

South China are two points behind Eastern and must win this afternoon to again come in the running for the Championship. Their two remaining games are against comparatively weak sides and to-day's result is of paramount importance to them.

Eastern are fielding their best team which will include Hau Ching-to who only plays for them in "needle" games. He is a resident of Canton.

Generally speaking the three services desire a draw as this will result in four teams with equal points; though South China will be out of the race.

The following are to-day's games: TO-DAY

South China v. Eastern (Navy ground, at 4.15 p.m.) Referee:—C.P.O. J. Bartlett. Lineamen:—Lt. L. G. Young and Col. R. W. D. Leitch. 44 Cdo. v. Civilian "B" (Recoelo ground, at 4.15 p.m.) Referee:—Sgt. G. Thorne. Lineamen:—Mr. F. Fernalta and A. N. Other.

LEAGUE TABLE

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.A.	Pts.
Navy "B"	7	4	3	0	21	8 11
R.A.F.	7	5	1	1	19	10 11
Eastern	6	4	2	0	22	5 10
44 R.M. Cdo.	6	4	1	1	18	5 9
S. China	6	3	2	1	12	8 8
Kwong Wah	7	3	0	4	14	11 6
R.E.	7	2	1	4	13	5 5
Navy "A"	7	1	2	4	6	14 4
Civilians "A"	7	1	0	6	9	26 2
Civilians "B"	6	0	0	6	5	30 0

RADIO

SUNDAY, MARCH 17th, 1946.

Z.B.W. "PROMS"—No. 10.

ZBW HONGKONG broadcasting on a frequency of 640 Kilocycles and from 12.50 to 1.30 p.m., 5.50 to 7.30 p.m., and 9.00 to 11.00 p.m. also on 5.53 Magacycles.

H.K.T. 11.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.30 p.m.—St. Patrick's Day Programme.

1.00 p.m.—News and Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—St. Patrick's Day Programme (Cont.).

1.30 p.m.—Mick Weber and His Orchestra.

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.30 p.m.—Studio Church Service by H. R. Gray, Chaplain, R.N.V.R.

7.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.

7.10 p.m.—Light Organ Selections.

7.30 p.m.—Meady Lingers On—ENSA.

7.45 p.m.—Bob Crosby and His Orchestra.

8.00 p.m.—Fall an Hour of Irish Variety.

8.30 p.m.—Services Muso Fall—ENSA.

9.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.

9.05 p.m.—Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards and John McCormack (Tenor).

9.30 p.m.—Z.B.W. "Proms"—No. 10. Mendelssohn—Symphony No. 4. "Italian" Brakes—Prio in A Minor, Op. 114. Bartok—Six Romanian Folk Dances. Prokofiev—"Peter and the Wolf".

11.00 p.m.—Close Down. Programmes marked with a star are recorded specially for Service Members used by the Department of National Service Entertainment.

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